The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7394.—VOL. XLV. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1862. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTH.

On the 13th instant, at her residence, 153, Cumberland-street, the wife of Mr. James Doyle, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th February, by special license, at the Scots Church, Jamison-street, by the Reverend Dr. Lang, Henry Andrew Edmondson, widower, eldest son of the late Mr. George Edmondson, of Shadwell, London, to Ann Maria, relict of the late Mr. George Ketsey, builder, of this city, sister of the late Captain James Chadwick, of Rose Villa, near Gosport, and of Mr. Henry Chadwick, superintendent of the Eccles Division of Police, England; also of Captain John Chadwick, of the Royal Military Hospital Dublin, late of the Crimean war.

On Thursday, 13th instant, at Yarrundi, by the Rev. Duncan Ross, George Douglas Bell, of Mulgarra, second son of A. Bell, Esq., J.P., of Pickering, to Agnes Rodd, eldest daughter of the Honorable John Robertson, Secretary for Lands.

On Thursday, the 13th instant, at the church of St. Mary Magdalene, South Creek, by the Rev. Elijah Smith, James Payne, jun., of Thanksville, Dunheved, farmer, to Emily Close, of Winbourne, in Dorset.

On the 10th instant, at the church of the Conception, Moruya, by special license, by the Rev. P. Birch, C.C., George Kurz, native of Wurtemburg, Germany, to Alicia Tier, native of Dublin, Ireland, and youngest daughter of John and Eliza Tier, now of Moruya.

On the 13th instant, by special license, at St. John's church, Campbelltown by the Rev. J. P. Roche, James, second son of Mr. William Riach, Woodburn Cottage, near Picton, to Catherine Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, innkeeper, Campbelltown.

DEATH.

On the 12th February, 1862, at his late residence, Liverpool, Francis Edward Dumbelton, at the early age of 19. "His end was peace."

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF SYDNEY, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3.
To ADELAIDE direct.—Steamer on or about 18th March.
To HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—COLLAROY, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To BRISBANE direct.—TELEGRAPH, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON, at 6.
To MARYBOROUGH, via NEWCASTLE.—WARATAH, TUESDAY, 25th February, at 10 p.m.
To GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—EAGLE, within 48 hours after arrival.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH, daily.
From BRISBANE to MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 18th February, and 4th March.
JAMES PATERSON.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex street.

H. R. N. S. N. COMPANY.—STEAM to and from the HUNTER during the month of FEBRUARY, 1862.

FROM SYDNEY:
The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 p.m.
The WILLIAMS, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.
The PATERSON, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 a.m.
FROM MORPETH:
The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 8 a.m.
The WILLIAMS, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.
The PATERSON, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 2 p.m.
A steamer to CLARENCE TOWN on the 12th and 26th, at 7 a.m.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO THE HUNTER.
The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) NIGHT, at 11.
The PATERSON, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 7.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG—THIS DAY at noon, and at 11 p.m.
MORUYA—THIS DAY, at noon.
ULLADULLA—THIS DAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER—THIS DAY, at noon.
KIAMA—THIS NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN—On TUESDAY, at 11.
MERIMBULA—On WEDNESDAY, at 11.

STEAM TO PORT MACQUARIE. — The VICTORIA, on THURSDAY, the 6th March, calling at Newcastle.

STEAM TO THE MANNING RIVER.—The VICTORIA, on WEDNESDAY, at 9 p.m., calling at Newcastle. Goods delivered free of lighterage.

C. AND R. R. S. N. COMPANY.—The steamship URARA, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, secretary.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS DAILY.—Fares, 1s.; children 6d. PHANTOM leaves

Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Manly.
10·15, 2·15, 6·0.	10·30, 2·30.	8·15, 12·0, 5·0.
SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.		
10·15, 2·30, 5·0.	10·30, 2·30.	8·15, 12·0, 5·0, 6·0

During days of Cricket Match, the last boat will leave Sydney, at 6·20 sharp.
S. H. WILSON, agent.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS. — The swift and favourite Boats now ply as follows:—
ON WEEK DAYS.
From Parramatta, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS.
From Parramatta, at 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 5 45 p.m.
FARES.
Cabin .... 1s. 6d. Steerage...... 1s. 0d.
Ditto return .. 2s. 6d. Ditto return .. 1s. 6d.
Or Ninepence each way.

FOR BRISBANE direct.—To follow the Governor.—The clipper schooner DON JUAN, at Towns' Wharf. For freight apply to R. TOWNS and CO., agents.

FOR PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON.—The regular trader UNCLE TOM, LAKE, master, having a large portion of cargo engaged, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

CITY OF SYDNEY, for ROCKHAMPTON, sails at 10 o'clock THIS MORNING. Can take four cabin passengers.
ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Caledonian Wharf, foot of King-street.

ONLY VESSEL for LAUNCESTON.—☞ The favourite regular trader LADY DENISON, J. M'KINLAY, commander, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st instant.
For light freight and passage only apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST AND ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT COOPER direct.—The A1 brig WINDHOVER, 250 tons, WOOD, master, detained at the urgent request of several shippers until after the arrival of the New Zealand mail.
For freight or passage apply on board at Commercial Wharf, King-street; or to J. J. PEACOCK, Miller's Point.

FOR AUCKLAND, PORT NAPIER, and HAWKE'S BAY.—☞ The A1 brig MONTEZUMA, A. MACINTYRE, commander, will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for OTAGO.—CLEARS THIS DAY.—The regular trader JANE LOCKHART, CLULOW, master.
Cabin passage £10
Steerage passage .. .. 6 15s.
For passage only, apply on board; or to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR TAHITI.—The brig OCEAN will sail for the above Island in the ensuing month.
For particulars apply to LENDER, MULLER, and CO.

FOR MAURITIUS direct, with immediate despatch, having the greater part of her cargo engaged.—The fine A1 barque ELEONORE, CHARLES JONANIS, commander.
For freight or passage, apply to W. H. ELDRED.

ONLY SHIP FOR HONGKONG.—The fine American-built clipper ship MARGARET ELIZA, 700 tons, Captain JELLERSON, will be despatched for the above port on 26th instant.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street; or to R. TOWNS and CO.

FIRST VESSEL for SHANGHAI. — The WILHELM LUDEWIG, J. F. BANNAN, commander, will be despatched for the above port on 22nd instant.
For light freight or passage apply to THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., agents, 10, O'Connell-street.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The A1 clipper-ship GANJAM, GEORGE TICKLE, commander, will sail for the above port on or about the 28th instant.
For passage only apply to Captain TICKLE, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents, 31, Hunter-street.

VESSELS WANTED, to charter, for colonial and foreign voyages. MOLISON and BLACK.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

TO PASSENGERS FOR GALLE.—The fine A1 ship ROYAL BRIDE, 526 tons register, A. T. LAKER, commander, will sail about the 23rd instant for the above port.
Has superior accommodation for a few cabin or intermediate passengers, who will be taken at a moderate rate.
Apply on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., George-street.

TO PASSENGERS for LONDON.—The fine A1 ship TIPTREE, 1650 tons register, JOHN PINEL, commander, will sail on SATURDAY, 1st March.
Has two side cabins and one stern cabin disengaged.
Apply on board at Campbell's Wharf, or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

PASSAGES to LONDON.—Rates of Passage by the first-class ship DAWSTONE are—
First cabin, £40
Second cabin, £25.
Early application is necessary to Captain NEWTON, on board, at Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR LONDON direct.—The A1 British-built clipper ship DAWSTONE, 495 tons register, JAMES NEWTON, commander, is now receiving cargo, and having a large portion engaged will be dispatched early next month. Has superior accommodation for a limited number of cabin and intermediate passengers, who will be taken under current rates.
For freight or passage apply to Captain NEWTON, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.
☞ Wool received at Marsden's shed.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid ship AGRA, A1 for 13 years, 1300 tons burthen, JOHN MAJOR, commander, is now on the berth, and, having more than half her cargo engaged, including nearly all her dead weight, will meet with prompt despatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain MAJOR, on board, Circular Quay; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—The fine A1 ship GRANITE CITY, 771 tons register, WILLIAM LEASK, commander; has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will sail about 15th March. Has superior accommodation for cabin passengers.
Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON direct.—For Gold and Passengers only.—The A1 Hamburgh ship PETER GODEFFROY, 550 tons burthen, S. JOHANNSSON, commander, having the whole of her cargo engaged and partly down, will sail on 10th March. Shippers are reminded that this vessel sails under a neutral flag.
Apply to the captain on board at Circular Quay; to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

CHARTER.—☞ Wanted, VESSELS, for the conveyance of coals from Sydney and Bellambi to Hobson's Bay, Melbourne, and Geelong.
Apply LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

WANTED to CHARTER, a VESSEL, to carry coal to a port in China. Apply to the SECRETARY, Tomago Coal Mining Company, Spring-street.

SHIP SIAM, from NEW YORK.—CONSIGNEES by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Towns' Wharf. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid, when an order for delivery will be given.
R. TOWNS and CO., agents.

BARQUE TYBEE, from NEW YORK.—CONSIGNEES by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Towns' Wharf. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid, when an order for delivery will be given.
R. TOWNS and CO., agents.

BARQUE ELLEN LEWIS, from ADELAIDE.—NOTICE to the consignees of—
J. Hart and Co. over y—350 bags flour
Beeby and Dunstan—350 ditto ditto,
shipped by Younghusband and Co., and consigned to order—unless ENTRY is passed by 10 a.m. THIS DAY, the same will be entered, landed, and stored at the risk and expense of whom it may concern.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, 17, Church-hill.

MAIL STEAM SERVICE. — OTAGO to MELBOURNE direct.—Tenders will be received at the Superintendent's Office, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand, on or before FRIDAY, the 7th day of March, 1862, from parties willing to carry the Mail for 12 months from Otago to Melbourne direct, starting from Otago in time to catch the steamer which leaves Melbourne, at present, on the 26th of the month. The steamer must be capable of doing the work within 8 days.
Subsidy to be paid monthly. Contractor failing to perform the service, unless from stress of weather or accident, to forfeit subsidy and an equal amount as penalty.
JOHN HARDY, Provincial Secretary.

VOLUNTEERS.—ST. LEONARDS SCHOOL OF ARTS.—A LECTURE will be delivered by Captain CRAWHALL, H.M. 12th Regiment, on MONDAY EVENING, 17th instant, at 8 o'clock. Subject:—"The theory of musketry; or, the rifle, and how to use it."
Admission: Volunteers and members, free; others, 6d. each.
J. A. READ, hon. sec.

WHAT IS KNOWN OF THE INTERIOR OF AUSTRALIA?—A LECTURE on the above subject will be delivered in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING, February 17th, by the Rev. W. R. FLETCHER, M.A., of Victoria. The chair will be taken by THOMAS HOLT, Esq., M.P., at 8 o'clock. Charge for admission one shilling. The proceeds will be devoted to the erection of the Congregational School, Newtown.

CHURCH SOCIETY for the DIOCESE of SYDNEY.—The Annual MEETING will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, the 18th February, in the St. James' Infant Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, precisely at half-past 7. His Excellency Sir JOHN YOUNG has kindly consented to move the first resolution.
The Lord Bishop of SYDNEY in the chair.
R. ALLWOOD, J. G. EWER, } Secretaries.

THE COMMITTEE of the Sydney Infirmary thankfully acknowledge a donation from the Honorable W. C. WENTWORTH, of £100, in aid of the funds of that institution.
E. W. CAMERON, hon. treasurer.
Sydney, 14th February, 1862.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—Dr. P. SYDNEY JONES reminds his friends that the ELECTION of an Honorary SURGEON to the Infirmary will take place THIS DAY, Monday, February 17th, from 2 to 5 p.m., when their early attendance will be esteemed a favour. College-street, Hyde Park.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE SYDNEY INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY.—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have the honour to offer myself as a Candidate for the newly-instituted office of Surgeon to the Infirmary, and solicit your votes at the ensuing election.
I am, Ladies and Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
ARTHUR RENWICK,
B.A. (Sydney), M.D. (Edinburgh), M.R.C.S.E.
Argyle-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern, 30th January.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—Ladies and Gentlemen,—Understanding that it is your wish to increase the Medical Staff of the above institution by the addition of one Physician and Surgeon, I have the honour to inform you that I am a CANDIDATE for the office of PHYSICIAN, and beg to solicit your votes for the same at the ensuing election.
I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES C. COX, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edinburgh.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have the honour to intimate my desire to co-operate with you in carrying out the noble objects of your institution, by placing my services as Physician at your disposal.
I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,
ROBERT BOWMAN, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.
127, Phillip-street, January 29.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—LADIES and GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you of my intention to become a candidate for the Directory of the above institution at the ensuing annual meeting to be held on the 28th instant. Soliciting the favour of your votes and interest,
I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
S. A. JOSEPH.
240, George-street, February 7th.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you that I am a Candidate for the vacant seat at your board.
Your obedient servant,
JAMES DICKSON.
Holmwood, Newtown, 7th February.

APPRENTICES.—Destitute Children's Society.—Resolution passed by the committee on Wednesday, the 12th February, 1862.—"Resolved that no person shall obtain an apprentice from this institution who is not a subscriber of six months' standing."
ALFRED H. STEPHEN, Secre[illegible]

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF MARGARET GILLESPIE, of Stirling, Scotland, will call at 54, Goulburn-st., she will meet an old friend.

SAMUEL BARFOOT, who left Port Louis, in the Mauritius, about 1851 (son of Samuel Barfoot, formerly of Cardiff, in Glamorganshire, in South Wales, in Great Britain), is wanted to inherit property from his late uncle, ROBERT BARFOOT, formerly of Lyme Regis, in Dorsetshire, and thereafter of Broughton, in Manchester, in England, now deceased. Apply to Mr. RICHARD GIBSON, solicitor, 41, John Dalton-street, Manchester, Lancashire, England.

WILLIAM GLADDING, formerly in the 99th Regiment.—Write to your friend, WILLIAM R. CLARKE, care of William Kelman, Esq., Tarroom, Queensland.

WILLIAM J. H. DOWNEY will write to his father, he will hear of something of importance.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given, that the thirteenth Annual MEETING of the Australian Mutual Provident Society will be held in the principal office of the society, Hunter-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the twenty-eighth day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the report of the directors, to elect a director in the place of John Fairfax, Esq., who retires by rotation, and is not eligible for re-election, and to choose an auditor in the room of O. B. Ebsworth, Esq., who retires by lot, and is not eligible for re-election.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary.
Hunter-street, Sydney, January 29th.

NOTICE is hereby further given, that Mr. FREDERICK EBSWORTH, having resigned his seat at the Board, there will be a SECOND Vacancy in the Direction, to be filled up at the Annual Meeting on FRIDAY, 28th instant.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary.
"February 14th, 1862.
37th By-law.—No member shall, at any meeting, be put in nomination for the office of director, unless written notice thereof shall have been given to the board or to the secretary, at least seven days before such meeting.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Banking-house of the Company, in Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 4th March, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of electing a director to fill the vacancy in the Board of Directors, caused by the resignation of the Hon. J. B. Darvall, Esq.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON,
General Manager.
Sydney, 14th February, 1862.
By clause XXXVI of the Deed of Settlement, every proprietor who shall become a candidate for the office of director, is required to give notice thereof to the Board of Directors in writing, to be left at the Bank, in Sydney, fourteen days at the least before the day of election.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE, N. S. W.—Regular MEETING, THIS EVENING, at the Freemasons' Hall, York-street, at 7 o'clock; punctual attendance is requested.
By order of the R. W. D. P. G. M.
W. CUBITT, Prov. Grand Secretary, I. C.

NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The annual MEETING of this Association will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., when a report of the proceedings for the past year, with a statement of accounts will be submitted.
E. W. WARD, WALTER LAMB, } Joint Secretaries.

BAND, N. S. W. VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—All the members are particularly requested to attend a meeting at the Volunteer Club, THIS EVENING, at 7.30. Important. JOHN DEANE, Bandmaster.

ST. JOHN'S, BISHOPTHORPE, GLEBE.—A MEETING of the Parishioners of St. John's, Bishopthorpe, will be held in the School-room, THIS EVENING, 17th February, when business of importance will be brought forward.
JOHN WALTON,
JAMES SIMPSON,
O. B. EBSWORTH.
The Glebe, 14th February.

THE REV. Dr. M'KAY'S Testimonial FUND.—As this fund will be closed in course of a few days, those who are desirous of joining in the movement are respectfully requested to forward their subscriptions to the treasurer, the Honorable JOHN ALEXANDER, Esq., Margaret-street; or to the undersigned,
JOHN H. GOODLET, JOHN M'DONALD, Jun., } Honorary Secretaries.

DALGLEISH TESTIMONIAL FUND.—A MEETING of the Committee will be held at the Lighthouse Hotel, Bathurst and Sussex streets, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 7·30 p.m.
N.B.—Gentlemen favourable to the movement are invited to attend.
WILLIAM SMITH, Hon. Secretary.

PARRAMATTA CRICKET CLUB.—The Eleven chosen to play against the Liverpool Cricket Club will meet eighteen other members on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON next, at 4 o'clock, on the back ground of the Domain, for the purpose of playing a practice match. It is requested that all members will endeavour to attend, that the committee may have an opportunity of selecting the best players, should there be any alteration in the eleven.
JOHN DOBSON, hon. secretary.

SAVINGS' BANK.—This Bank is open daily, both to receive and pay moneys, from 12 to 2 o'clock, except Saturdays, when it is open to receive moneys from depositors from 7 to 9 evening.
G. O. ALLAN, Managing Trustee.

CANTERBURY PENNY BANK.—Open on MONDAY EVENINGS, from 7.30 to 8.30 p.m. The Directors and Trustees will thankfully receive donations towards the working expenses.

No. 62-13. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 14th February, 1862.
TO OMNIBUS, CARRIAGE, and CAB PROPRIETORS; and Drivers and Conductors.—Notice is hereby given to proprietors of omnibuses, hackney carriages, and cabs; drivers and conductors of omnibuses, and drivers of carriages and cabs, that the FINAL ISSUE of LICENSES will take place at the Town Hall on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—To BUILDERS.—Persons desirous of TENDERING for the erection of the proposed new building, may see the plans and specification at the Office of Mr. HILLY, architect, Pitt-street, from MONDAY, the 17th instant, to Monday, the 3rd of March.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited by the undersigned from parties desirous of contracting for the Reparation of the Premises occupied by the Victoria Club, Castlereagh-street.
The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.
The specification may be seen until the 27th instant, at the offices, Treasury Buildings.
JOHN STAFFORD, architect.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for sundry additional buildings proposed to be erected at the Sydney Infirmary, Macquarie-street. The plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. JAMES HUME, architect, 137, Elizabeth-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before MONDAY, at noon, the 24th instant.
The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.
February 8th.

COAL.—TENDERS are invited for supplying 1000 tons best Steam Coal on board the ship AGINCOURT; delivery to be taken at once, and to be completed by 5th March. MOLISON and BLACK, agents.

REGENTVILLE.—This delightfully situated mansion is now under repair, and will shortly be opened as a Private Asylum for the reception and treatment of nervous and insane patients. Medical men and friends of those thus afflicted, desirous of availing themselves of the advantages of this establishment will oblige by making early applications, as, at the commencement only a limited number can be accommodated.
THOMAS WILLMOTT, M.R.C.S.L., Penrith, proprietor.

HIGH-STREET, WEST MAITLAND.—Wholesale and Retail Grocery, Italian, and Confectionery Warehouse.—FREDERICK P. FOSTER, having received unprecedented patronage since opening the above, respectfully informs the public he has to hand large importations of seasonable and suitable goods; and from his advantageous connection, he has arranged for regular shipments from first-class houses of every novelty and approved brands, which he will offer at a fair importer's profit.

SYDNEY HIGH SCHOOL.—EVENING CLASSES for ADULTS, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 8 to 10. Commercial and Classical Instruction is associated with Lectures on Chemistry, Mechanics, and other popular branches of Natural Philosophy. Terms—Commercial and scientific course, two guineas per quarter; Classical, three guineas. Fees in adv[illegible] BAILEY, LL.D., Rector. [illegible] of three horses, all [illegible] URQUHART, Parramatta.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Lessees MESSRS. RAYNER and DIND.
MONDAY, February 17th, Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON will appear in his original character of
ASA TRENCHARD!
in Tom Taylor's new comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN!
now being played at the Haymarket Theatre, London, with great success.
The performance will commence with the new comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
ASA TRENCHARD, Mr. J. JEFFERSON.

BOULANGER'S CONCERT, Freemasons' Hall, MONDAY, 24th February. Tickets at all the music sellers.

BOULANGER'S Complimentary CONCERT. Tickets may be had of W. H. ALDIS'.

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.—The AUSTRALIAN YOUTH, in consequence of the non-sailing of the Tiptree, will hold his Levees at his Saloon, King-street East, near Pitt-street, for three days more. It must be remembered this remarkable youth is only 13 years of age, stands 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs the extraordinary amount of 23 stone 5 lbs. Admission 6d. Hours from 2 till 6, and 7 till 10 p.m. JAMES ABERNETHY, agent.

PETRIFIED ABORIGINE, Gigantic Crocodiles!—Prince of Wales, King-street East. Admission 1s.; children, 6d.

DANCING ACADEMY, 103, Elizabeth-street, near King-street.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, THIS EVENING.

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. HAMILTON is compelled to POSTPONE his departure for a few days, in consequence of the pressing demands of the public for his services. This is, however, his final notice. All parties anxious for consultations will please call within a few days. 311, George-street.

THE FRIENDS OF RICHARD GREEN will please meet in the Long Room at TATTERSALL'S, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance. All friends are invited.

£1 REWARD.—To Pawnbrokers and others.—LOST or STOLEN a silver open-face English Lever WATCH, No 1932, with Silver Curb GUARD attached. Any one bringing the same at once to A. FLOWER, jeweller, 192, Castlereagh-street, will receive the above reward.

£1 REWARD.—STOLEN or STRAYED, from Irish Town, Liverpool Road, a Dark Bay MARE, branded C over SM on near shoulder. Any one returning the same to GEORGE LEECH, Irish Harp, Liverpool Road, will receive the above reward.

STRAYED, from the Golden Gate, Brickfield-hill, a Bay HORSE, branded T on shoulder, has a star on forehead, and lump on backbone from saddle. Any person returning him will be rewarded.

STRAYED or STOLEN, one Brown HORSE, branded T over 2 off shoulder. £1 will be given if strayed; or £5 if stolen, on conviction of the thief. Apply to A. EARNSHAW, 27, Grose-street, Glebe; or to ONO EARNSHAW, Gladesville, Hunter's Hill.

STRAYED, from the University Paddock, a Chesnut FILLY, white on the face and hindlegs; newly branded near rump WB conjoined; two old brands near side. Any person delivering the same to Mr. LONGFORD, innkeeper, Beehive, Haymarket, will be handsomely rewarded. Any person detaining the same, and not giving notice, will be dealt with as the law directs. Sydney, February 14.

LOST, a CHEQUE on the Oriental Bank, marked 855, for five pounds, drawn by F. A. Jenssen and Co. Payment has been stopped.

LOST, a Garnet BROOCH. Any person finding the same, and bringing it to Messrs. PARROT, BROTHERS, Hunter-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, a Drayman's RECEIPT BOOK. Any person finding it is requested to bring it back to the office of A. SOLMITZ and CO., Macquarie-place. A reward will be given.

LOST, a DINGY, painted green, with James James painted on the inside of stern. The finder will be rewarded by bringing her to T. CHESTER, at Moore's Wharf.

LOST, a Black Scotch TERRIER, white feet and breast, cropped ears, with brass collar. Answers to the name of DARKIE. Any one bringing him to Mr. HUMPAGE, 237, Castlereagh-street, before four o'clock, will be rewarded. If detained, the finder will be prosecuted, as the police know the dog.

THE PARTY who gave the Boy five shillings in a mistake, can have it by calling at 327, Kent-street, and pay the advertisement.

FOUND, in Hunter-street, a PARASOL. Apply to Mr. LOUIS STYPMANN, 267, George-street.

FOUND, in the long room of the Glasgow Arms, a Brown Leather POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry memoranda.

CHEQUE FOUND, for considerable amount. JAMES M'KANNEY, 109, Sussex-street.

LAW.—Gentlemen who have the following books, belonging to the late Sydney Law Library—6, Maule and Selwyn; 1, Modern; 1, Coke; 1 and 7, Dowling's Practical Cases; 1, Robinson Admiralty; 2, Dobson's Admiralty; 8, Taunton; 1, Douglass; 7 and 8, Vesey, junior; 1, Vesey, senior; 8, Adolphus and Ellis; 2, Blackstone (William); 7, Carrington and Payne; 4, East; 1, Term; 2, Comyns; 2, Moody's Crown Cases Reports; 1, Chitty's General Practice; 1, Hayes on Conveyancing; 1, Sudgen's Vendors and Purchasers; 1, Smith's Chancery Practice; 2, Phillips on Evidence; 2, Hales' Common Law and A'Beckett's Magistrates' Manual—are requested to return the same immediately, to E. J. CORY, solicitor, 209, York-street, Sydney.

ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN.—All ACCOUNTS against Messrs. SPIERS and POND, please forward immediately to Mr. W. DIND.

NOTICE.—All ACCOUNTS against the undersigned, are requested to be sent in TO-MORROW (Tuesday), for liquidation. JAMES ATKINSON, Forbes Hotel, Clarence and Barrack streets.

AT GRAHAM'S, 106, King-street, seeking Engagement a thorough English Female COOK.

AT GRAHAM'S, seeking Engagement in a hotel an experienced HOUSEMAID.

AN OLD SQUATTER wishes to purchase during the present year a large-size SHEEP PROPERTY, in conjunction with an experienced gentleman willing to take one-third share and the active management. For further particulars address J., Australian Club, Sydney.

A FIRST-CLASS LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTER wanted. LAWSON and PEARSON, 3, Collins-street West, Melbourne.

COOK.—A respectable FEMALE Wanted, for a gentleman's family, a short distance in the country; wages, £25. Apply at Cavendish House, 341, George-street.

ERRAND BOY WANTED. NICOLL, 104, King-street.

HOBART TOWN THEATRE.—WANTED, a COMPANY. Apply to J. COLLINS, Railway-place, Strawberry Hills, Sydney. Acting manager.
J. H. LE ROY.

HOUSEMAID and NEEDLEWOMAN, or Housemaid only, in a respectable family.—A young English person wishes for a SITUATION as above; suburbs or country preferred. Address M. G., HERALD Office.

JOINER and CARPENTER wanted—good hands. PETTITT, Elizabeth and King streets.

LOADING, for BINALONG.—Two TEAMS wanted. Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., 31, Hunter-street.

LAW.—WANTED, by an articled Clerk, EMPLOYMENT, for (three years) the remainder of his time. Apply J. K. N., Post Office.

MEDICAL.—A COUNTRY PRACTICE is open to a duly qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER. It is desirable that he should be a married man. For further particulars apply to A. and B., Port Macquarie. February 6th.

MARRIED COUPLE, English, no incumbrance, WANT SITUATIONS as indoor SERVANTS. HIGMAN, 57, Campbell-lane.

QUEENSLAND.—PARTNERSHIP IN GRAZING.—A Gentleman in Queensland is desirous of taking a partner in his cattle station, situated in the centre of that colony, and near the markets. There are very nearly 2000 head of cattle upon the station, which is capable of depasturing upwards of 4000 head. The object of the proprietor for making this arrangement is that the station may be fully worked, and as he does not reside there, the party coming in will be required to do so, and undertake the management. Further particulars may be obtained on application to JOHN M'DONALD, junior, 3, Jamison-street.

REQUIRED APART[illegible], preferred. Neigh- [illegible] Gentleman. Private [illegible]-street. Address Y. Z., HERALD Office.

REGENTVILLE.—A GENTLEMAN is required to take the management of this establishment, which will shortly open as a Private Asylum for the Insane. Apply to Mr. WILLMOTT, surgeon, Penrith.

QUEENSLAND.—Wanted for Brisbane, a superior GOVERNESS for a private family. Applicants are requested to state terms, qualifications, and other particulars. Address Mrs. D. F. ROBERTS, Ravenswood, North Brisbane.

TO MILLINERS.—WANTED, a first-hand Milliner. JOHN HALBERT, King-street.

TO SADDLERS.—Wanted, a good HAND, for stock saddles. J. BRUSH, 407, George-street.

TO SQUATTERS.—A Gentleman wishes to meet with an ENGAGEMENT upon a SHEEP STATION; experience more than remuneration required. References as to respectability given. Address E. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Mrs. WILKINS, Gothic Cottage, South Glebe Road.

WANTED, a smart, active LAD. Apply to W. THOMAS, butcher, Rushcutter's Bay.

WANTED, a FEMALE SERVANT. Enquire at 85, Clarence-street North.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to nurse a baby. Apply R. KRON, 289, George-street.

WANTED, a good LAUNDRESS. Apply 165, Kent-street North. Also a GENERAL SERVANT.

WANTED, a respectable, sober Man as COOK. Apply M'KAY'S Coffee Rooms, 524, George-st.

WANTED, active YOUTH, at J. ISRAEL'S Tent and Tarpaulin Store, Little Wonder, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse a baby. Apply Yorkshire Stingo, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. J. ISRAEL, Little Wonder, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT (no washing to be done) at 675, George-street South.

WANTED, a Young MAN to salt and deliver meat. J. GIBBINS, 675, George-street South.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. W. ALLERTON, near the Haymarket.

WANTED, a respectable young WOMAN, as Nurse. Apply to Mrs. CAPPS, Registry Office, King-st.

WANTED, a HORSE, Spring-cart, and Harness. Apply to Mr. NORDEN, 169, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Woman as COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply to Mr. SMITH, No. 14, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, two GENERAL SERVANTS. Apply to Mrs. SCANLAN, grocer, Paddington.

WANTED, at the Royal Hotel, a good sober WAITER; he must understand his business.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 163, Kent-street, near Gas Hotel.

WANTED, a young MAN to drive a baker's cart. Apply at 157, York-street.

WANTED, by a Family, an active GIRL as Nursemaid. Apply to Mrs. WILKINS, Custom House.

WANTED, a cleanly GIRL, to make herself generally useful in a small family. 262, George-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15 years of age. Apply 112 Goulburn-street East.

WANTED, an active LAD as BOOTS. Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Margaret-street.

WANTED, a professed COOK and a PANTRY MAID. COHEN'S Family Hotel, Wynyard-sq.

WANTED, a MAN, to make himself useful. P. M'CARROLL, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a GIRL to nurse a baby. 44, Frands-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Apply to Mrs. BURTON BRADLEY, Glenmore Road.

WANTED, a thorough good General SERVANT. Mrs. L. GOLDSMITH, 147½, Campbell-street.

WANTED, Twenty MEN, to make kip boots. J. CARMODY, opposite the Red Lion, Camperdown.

WANTED, MEN to make Light Kip Boots. Apply to EDWARD KENNEDY, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a NURSERY GOVERNESS who can teach Music. Apply, on Tuesday, to Mrs. MADDOCKS, Waverley.

WANTED, HAND-SAWYERS, to proceed to Brisbane Water. BAKER and TOMLINSON, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a GROCER'S ASSISTANT—none but good hands need apply. J. CALDWELL, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good Buggy HORSE, to be staunch in single and double harness. Apply to the foreman of Mr. Thompson's Stables, Bligh-street.

WANTED, three or four FARMING MEN (single men). Apply to THOMAS RIDLEY, Rushcutter Bay.

WANTED, an ENGROSSING CLERK. Apply, by letter, with specimen of writing, to X. Z., Post Office.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, one fond of children. At Mrs. M'CLUER'S, 149, Clarence-street, facing Barrack-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Woman, a SITUATION as House and Parlour Maid. Address E. M., 287, Kent-street.

WANTED, two experienced PARLOUR MAIDS and a good LAUNDRESS. "The Home," 195, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a SITUATION, to look after a horse, attend to a small garden; can milk, &c. Address G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a GARDENER and his WIFE; the wife to do the washing. Apply to Mr. MITCHELL, at Chisholm and Co.'s, next Post Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Accountant or otherwise, in town or country, by W. L. BOWEN. Address to 50, New Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, a SITUATION as House and Parlour Maid. Address E. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a PARLOUR MAID, who thoroughly understands her business. Apply to Mrs. MORT, Greenoaks, Darling Point.

WANTED, £800 on ample freehold security. Apply to GURNER and ROBBERDS, solicitors, George-street.

WANTED, CARPENTERS and LABOURERS, to take down the Wooden Pavilion on Hyde Park. Apply on MONDAY MORNING, between 6 and 8 o'clock, to the Foreman, on the ground.

WANTED, a respectable young Person, as MAID; she is required thoroughly to understand dressmaking. Apply between 9 and 12 a.m., to Mrs. DEAS THOMSON, Barham.

WANTED, a Youth for a bar in the country, a Housemaid and Laundress, Blacksmith, Boy to look after a horse, Man to drive milk cart and milk, and a good Gardener. S. ASHLIN, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, an active YOUTH, about 14 years of age, to run errands and make himself otherwise generally useful. FINCKH and BOKEMANN, manufacturing jewellers, 96, Market-street.

WANTED, two SAWYERS, to cut 20,000 feet of timber on the Macleay River. For particulars apply between 11 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday, 18th instant, at the office of T. M'CAFFREY, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, by a Young Person, a SITUATION as BARMAID; has no objection to make herself generally useful. Address M. M., 524, George-street South.

WANTED, for a term, a respectable young GIRL, about 14 or 15, to assist in housework and make herself otherwise useful. Apply to Mrs. WOOD, Darling-st., Balmain, next to Davey and Hunter's Shoe Warehouse.

WANTED, a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT at Stormont, Singleton, who can wash and milk. Liberal wages. Permanent situation. Open [illegible] a week. Apply personally, or by letter, to Mr. T. ASHCROFT, Liverpool.

WANTED, a Married COUPLE—the man as outdoor servant—the woman as cook. The man must be a good groom, and one or other must be able to milk. Apply to A. STANGER LEATHES, 50, Margaret-street, between 12 and 1 o'clock, on Monday.

WANTED, an OVERSEER,—a married man, who thoroughly understands the working and management of a sheep station. Apply at the Edinburgh Castle, Pitt and Bathurst streets, between 9 and 10 a.m., to Mr PATRICK CLIFFORD.

WANTED, by a highly respectable young Man, who has a [illegible] knowledge of business, a SITUATION [illegible]KEEPER, or in any other capacity in [illegible] he could make himself useful. The most satisfactory testimonials. Address F. W. O., Post Office, Parramatta.

WANTED, an excellent COUNTRY RESIDENCE—good house and outbuildings, garden, orchard, &c., &c., of easy access, with plenty of fresh water, and more or less land attached; either to rent or purchase. Address B. C., care of Mr. Waugh, stationer, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, by a Gentleman competent to manage a sheep station, a party with sufficient capital to commence stocking a new country; advertiser has horses, drays, cattle, and many requisites for a station, and would be assisted by his family in working the establishment; references given and required. Address W. L., Messrs. L. and S. SAMUEL, Spring-street.

£800 WANTED, on a large house, garden, and grounds, in Parramatta. M. REYNOLDS, solicitor.

£50.—WANTED, the sum of £50, by a person holding a good situation; for which £60 would be paid by twelve monthly payments. Good security. Address COMMERCIAL, HERALD Office.

A FRONT BEDROOM vacant, in a private family, 231, Riley-street, near Campbell-street.

APARTMENTS Vacant at Mrs. KEANE'S, 102, Elizabeth-street, near Hunter-street. Board optional.

BOARD and Residence, Mrs. ELDER'S, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-street, Park-street. Terms from £1 1s.

BISHOPSCOURT.—To LET, Furnished, with possession in March, the RESIDENCE of the Bishop of Sydney. For particulars apply to H. K. JAMES, Esq., or at the house itself.

EXTENSIVE BUSINESS PREMISES to LET. Apply 421, George-street; or Mr. E. VICKERY, 305, George-street.

EDUCATIONAL.—TO LET, first-class extensive DWELLING-HOUSE, with numerous out-offices; also orchard and grounds; about a mile from the city, in a favourite suburb; admirably adapted in every respect for an educational establishment.
Apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

FURNISHED Bedroom and Parlour, use of kitchen. 100, Liverpool-street, near George-street. Terms 22s.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, a good seven-roomed HOUSE, with kitchen and small garden, commanding splendid view at the head of Lavender Bay; also, a four-room cottage and kitchen; all stone-built, and good water. Apply JOHN CARR.

PARRAMATTA ROAD, near the residence of A. Learmonth, Esq., a short distance from the Ashfield Station.—To LET, that spacious newly-erected COTTAGE, the BUNYA BUNYA, containing 8 rooms, replete with all offices, and a large area of ground. Apply on the premises, to R. MURRAY. Immediate possession. N.B.—Well adapted for a ladies' seminary, or a medical gentleman; has capacity for any family.

TO LET, two or three ROOMS, furnished, with use of kitchen. Apply 9, Francis-street, Hyde-park.

TO LET, a COTTAGE and Stable, suitable for a cabman. Apply to Mr. KELLICK, Phillip-street.

TO LET, 299, Bourke-street—four rooms, kitchen, hall, balcony, &c. Inquire at 53, Burton-street.

TO LET, at Newcastle, a new HOUSE and SHOP, with cellar in a business thoroughfare. Apply JAMES ROE, shipsmith, Newcastle.

TO LET, a commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, in Liverpool-street. Apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

TO LET, that spacious SHOP in George-street, just vacated by Mr. C. S Haigh. Apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 364, George-street.

TO LET, in Kent-street North, a HOUSE, containing seven rooms, at present in the occupation of the Rev. Mr. O'Reilly. Apply at 247, Kent-street.

TO LET, Hyde Park-terrace, Nos. 2 and 3, containing 8 rooms, kitchen, laundry, &c. GEORGE SMITH and CO., opposite Supreme Court.

TO LET, an HOTEL, in Sydney, doing a first-rate business; only an active working tenant will be treated with. GEORGE SMITH and CO., opposite Supreme Court.

TO LET, one of those first-class family RESIDENCES, Dynevor-terrace, College-street, facing Hyde Park, lately occupied by Madame Dubost; immediate possession. Apply to WILLIAM LONG, 420, George-street.

TO BE LET, from 1st March, ROSLYN HALL, at present occupied by Walter Lamb, Esq., upon a term of five or seven years. Application to Captain RUSSELL, Australian Club; or Mr. HILLY, architect, Pitt-street.

TO LET, one of those very comfortable FAMILY DWELLINGS, containing ten rooms, No. 22, Wynyard-square. Very low rent. For particulars apply to RAPHAEL, Margaret-street.

TO LET, these Central BUSINESS PREMISES, known as the Oriental Clothing Hall, No. 396, George-street, four doors south of the Post Office. Apply to A. COLLINS, or E. C. WEEKES and CO.

TO LET, the convenient SHOP and PREMISES, situate in George-street, now occupied by Mr. Mandel. Apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

TO LET, in the centre of George-street, a large STORE, with four floors, capable of storing 2000 tons of goods, with rat proof floors, specially adapted for grain. Rent moderate. Apply G. A. LLOYD and CO., 364, George-st.

TO LET, No. 31, Botany-street, South Head Road—a Family RESIDENCE, in good repair, nine rooms; water laid on; rent moderate. Inquire at 49, same street; or of Rev. W. SLATYER, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE and SHOP in George-street North, near Argyle-street, at present occupied by Mr. Dixon, ship chandler. Apply to MOREHEAD and YOUNG, O'Connell-street.

TO BE LET, the COTTAGE adjoining the residence of the undersigned. It contains six rooms, store, and kitchen, with a Russell's stove. The yard is walled in. Coach house, and three-stalled stable, and water laid on. Apply to H. BOND, 473, South Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO INVALIDS, and others, requiring a quiet retreat, the purest air, and most splendid scenery, expansive ocean view, and pleasant enclosed walking grounds.—APARTMENTS at the Flagstaff Farm, Waverley. Omnibuses hourly.

TO LET, at Petersham, a very nice COTTAGE Family Residence, with outbuildings complete and garden in excellent order; convenient to the railway and omnibuses. For particulars apply to J. G. WALLER and CO., Wynyard-square.

TO LET, at the corner of Ocean and Piper streets, Upper Paddington, a SHOP and HOUSE, containing five rooms, well adapted for any sort of business, situated in a rapidly increasing neighbourhood. Plenty of pure water. Apply to T. GRIFFITHS, next door.

TO BE LET, the HOUSES, Nos. 20 and 24, Cumberland-street, in the respective occupations of Mrs. Dunn and E. C. Mesewether, Esq., possession of which will be given on the 1st February next. Apply to Mr. BILLYARD, 32, Hunter-street.

TO BE LET, the MANSION, No. 2, Lyons-terrace, in the occupation of Moses Moss, Esq.; possession will be given on the 1st February next; rent £350 per annum. Apply to Mr. BILLYARD, No. 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

TO LET, a six-roomed COTTAGE, with detached kitchen, coachhouse, and stable, situate in Munn-street, Miller's Point; commands a good view of the harbour, &c.; lately occupied by Vial D'Aram, Esq. Apply to JOHN CUTHBERT, Cuthbert's Wharf, Miller's Point.

THOSE Compact and Central Business PREMISES, consisting of stores, offices, and dwelling, with spacious yard, stabling, &c., situate in Charlotte-place, Church-hill, and at present in the occupation of Mr. Bath.
W.P. WOOLCOTT, house agent, Exchange Corner.

THOSE First-class Business PREMISES, situate in Market-street East well known as and long occupied by Mr. Cevney, consisting of shop, dwelling, spacious yard, and separate stores, with entrance from Castlereagh-street; rent moderate. Apply to G. ELLIS, Esq., solicitor, Elizabeth-street; or to W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange Corner.

TO LET, a large commodious HOUSE, situate at the commencement of the South Head Road, near Lyons-terrace. The house contains dining-room, library, breakfast-room, drawing-room, four bedrooms, servants' rooms, store room; coach-house and stabling, &c. Apply to ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Labour Bazaar; or to Mr. WILLIAM MOFFITT, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, for a term of years, to be agreed upon, the following properties:—
2240 acres, more or less, on the South Creek, now and for some years past in the occupation of Mrs. Fancett
90 acres, more or less, adjoining the Dam, at Cook's River
100 acres, more or less, at Toongabee, called the Slaughterhouse Paddock.
Application to be made to Mr. WENTWORTH, at the Australian Club.
Also, to be LET, on Building Lease, for twenty-one years, with further rights of renewal to be agreed upon, about two acres of land, lying between Sussex-street and Druitt-street.
Also, the Water Frontage and Wharf, in Darling Harbour, belonging to the same land, with such depth from the wharf and such extent of water frontage as may be agreed on.
Apply as above, or to Alderman HILL, Surry Hills.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 14th February, 1862.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Construction of new Timber Framing to steam dredge Hercules	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 18th February.
Erection of a pair of Iron Gates for Toll-house, Glebe Island Bridge	
Supply of a Weigh Bridge at Clarence River Heads	
Construction of Lines of Electric Telegraph :— (1) Orange to Wagga Wagga, via the Lachlan Diggings and Burrangong (2) Grafton to Tenterfield (3) Campbelltown to Wollongong and Kiama (4) Mudgee to Wellington (5) Second Wire from Muswellbrook to Scone.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 25th February.
Construction of a Sea Wall, Fort Macquarie	
Erection of Additions to Pilot Station at Moruya	
Erection of additions to Court-house at Tumut	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 4th March.
Erection of additions to Watch-house, at Tamworth	

W. M. ARNOLD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
11th February, 1862.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers, to carry out the provisions of the 5th section of the Act of Parliament, 25th Victoria, No. 3 (Chinese Immigrants Regulation and Restriction Act of 1861) :—The Commissioners of the Northern and South-Western Gold-fields.

The Clerks of Petty Sessions at—

Albury	Bombala
Moama	Tenterfield
Wentworth	Tabulam

E. C. WEEKES.

COMMISSARIAT CONTRACTS.—The Assistant Commissary General will receive sealed TENDERS in duplicate, at the Commissariat Office, 46, Phillip-street, Sydney, until WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at noon, from parties willing to furnish the undermentioned supplies at Sydney, in such quantities as may be required from the 1st April, 1862, to the 31st March, 1863, inclusive, viz. :—

Supplies for Army and Navy Services, and
Supplies for Army Hospitals.

Printed forms of tender, containing details and conditions of contract, and further particulars can be obtained at this office, between the hours of 10 and 3.

Tenders to be marked on the envelope "Tenders for Army and Naval Supplies."

Commissariat, Sydney, 4th February, 1862.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.—DR. BEER'S CASE.—The Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 22nd October last, "to inquire into and report upon the petition of Dr. F. Beer, presented to this House on the 23rd of April last, and ordered to be printed on the 24th April, 1861,"—"with power to send for persons and papers,"—have agreed to the following Report :—

It appears that Frederick Beer was tried on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th April, 1856, on two counts, viz., 1st, for that he did, on 10th day of February, 1856, feloniously and unlawfully administer to, and cause to be taken by, one Phillis Brown, a large quantity of a certain noxious thing called belladonna, to wit, half a drachm of the said noxious thing called belladonna, with intent then and there, and thereby, to procure the miscarriage of the said Phillis Brown ; and 2ndly, for that he did, on the 10th February, 1856, feloniously and unlawfully administer to, and cause to be taken by the said Phillis Brown, a large quantity of a certain deadly poison called belladonna, to wit, half a drachm of the said belladonna, with intent then and there, and thereby, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, to kill and murder the said Phillis Brown; and that he was found *guilty* on the first count, and *not guilty* on the second ; and was sentenced to ten years on the roads or public works of the colony, with hard labour.

A petition was in April last presented to your honorable House, signed by 1564 inhabitants of the district of Braidwood, stating, "That, from circumstances which have transpired since the said conviction, your petitioners have good reason to believe that the said Frederick Beer was not guilty of the offence for which he was so convicted; and that evidence which was not forthcoming at the trial of the said Frederick Beer, and which could not have been obtained, but which can now be produced, will prove that he was not guilty of such offence, and that he was therefore, wrongfully convicted."

Your committee were subsequently appointed to take this petition into consideration ; and they have now the honour to report, for the information of your honourable House, the decision arrived at after the examination of a number of witnesses, after having given the evidence that careful and grave attention which the importance of the case demanded, and after having afforded to the medical gentlemen, who gave evidence on the trial, an opportunity to repeal, modify, or alter their opinions, if they saw any necessity for so doing.

It is established incontrovertibly that many persons, whose evidence most probably would have seriously affected the decision at the trial, were either in Court or waiting to be examined, whom Dr. Beer was not permitted to produce; and that evidence has since been procured which would further tend to exculpate him from the crime for which he was convicted, viz., that of Sir Benjamin Brodie, and the evidence of some of the other witnesses examined by your committee.

The evidence of Dr. Salter, Dr. Alloway, Dr. Bowcastle, Dr. Brown, Dr. Eichler, Mr. W. J. Andersen, Mr. M. Egan, Dr. Cox, and Dr. Boyd, proves incontestably,—

1. That abortion could not have resulted from the use of belladonna, as administered; on the contrary, that its effects would be to prevent abortion.

2. That it could not have caused the death of the child, except through the maternal system.

3. That, as it was administered to the mother, none of the effects stated to have immediately followed the introduction of the suppository could result from its use, as a very considerable period must elapse before it could be dissolved and absorbed.*

4. That, as a general rule, the quantity could not in any way be dangerous.

And Mr. Dent's evidence proves—

5. That Dr. Beer had been constantly in the habit of prescribing this drug for other patients in larger doses than those used in this case; therefore, there was nothing unusual in its application here.

It must not be lost sight of—that, whereas Dr. Beer was convicted of administering half a drachm of belladonna, not more than five grains, or one-sixth of that quantity was ever taken in one day, and the directions for its administration were, to persist in its use only according to its effects, which, if injurious, would very gradually have developed themselves.

Without in any way impugning the decision arrived at by the jury who tried the case, who, on the evidence before them, could perhaps have arrived at no other conclusion, your committee have no hesitation in reporting, from the evidence laid before them, that the use of belladonna, in the mode prescribed, could not have procured abortion, and, on that ground they absolve Dr. Beer from the charge on which he was found guilty.

Your committee are of opinion that Dr. Beer ought to have had an opportunity afforded him of placing his case before the Executive Council, and that the visiting magistrate was not warranted in refusing him permission to forward a petition to the Executive, as suggested by Mr. Justice Therry, as it is clear that the letter of Sir B. Brodie was precisely within the category prescribed by the regulation—quoted by the visiting magistrate in justification of his refusal.

Finally, your committee cannot withhold placing upon record their opinion, viz., that, in the several matters connected with his reports to the insurance companies, Dr. Beer's conduct was improper in the very highest degree, and that the moral feeling must be obtuse indeed, which, on any ground, would attempt to justify an absolute falsehood.

MERION MORIARTY, Chairman.

Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 16th January, 1862.

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* This fact the committee proved, by placing a similar suppository, made up at the same druggist's shop, in a glass of water, when, at the end of four hours, they found it was not all dissolved.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

In the goods of JAMES FORAN, late of Ironbark Diggings, in the colony of New South Wales, publican, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this honorable Court, that letters of administration of the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the abovenamed deceased, may be granted to MARGARET FORAN, of Ironbark Diggings aforesaid, the widow of the said deceased.

Dated this fifteenth day of February, 1862.

ROBBERDS and BENBOW, 114, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, proctors for the said Margaret Foran.

NOTICE.—HORSES adapted for the Mounted Police service will be purchased by the Inspector-General, at the Mounted Police Barracks, on every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m., till further notice. The horses required must be from 4 to 7 years old, and not less than 15 hands high.

Police Department, Sydney, 15th February, 1862.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.—At a public meeting of Presbyterians, held in the Court-house, Queanbeyan, 8th February, 1862, J. J. WRIGHT, Esq., J.P., in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to :—

1. Moved by Rev. W. F. REID, seconded by Mr. GEORGE KYNLASIDE, "That this meeting is of opinion that the Synods of Australia, Eastern Australia, and New South Wales, should unite together upon a common Scriptural basis, and it is strengthened in its opinion by the fact that these synods subscribe the same standards, teach the same doctrine, and adopt the same Church government and discipline."

2. Moved by ANDREW MORTON, Esq., M.D., seconded by Mr. GEORGE M'LEOD, "That the Presbyterian Congregation of Queanbeyan be constituted upon the basis of non-adherence to any particular synod, until Presbyterian union is consummated; and further resolved, that it take the Westminster Standards as the rule of its faith, government, and discipline."

3. Moved by Mr. A. WOTHERSPOON, seconded by Mr. A. MACDONALD, "That the property in connection with the projected Presbyterian Church of Queanbeyan be vested in no particular synod, until Presbyterian union is consummated."

4. Moved by Rev. W. F. REID, seconded by Mr. JOHN MACINTOSH, "That a provisional committee, consisting of Messrs. A. Morton, J. Wotherspoon, E. Macdonald, G. Kynlaside, J. Gillespie, A. Macdonald, D. Cameron, H. Macpherson, C. M'Kechnie, G. M'Leod, and J. J. Wright, Esq., J.P., be formed to take the entire management in connection with the building of a new Presbyterian Church at Queanbeyan, upon the basis of the aforegoing resolutions, until trustees are elected."

5. Moved by Mr. A. WOTHERSPOON, seconded by Mr. G. KYNLASIDE, "That Dr. Morton be treasurer to the Presbyterian Church Fund, and that all moneys received be placed in a bank to the credit of that fund; and that the treasurer be empowered to draw all money from the bank, when countersigned by the chairman of this meeting, Mr. J. J. Wright."

Resolved, that Mr. John Wacker act as secretary to the Presbyterian Provisional Committee.

The meeting broke up after the customary vote of thanks.

J. J. WRIGHT, Chairman.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION ACT, 25 Vict., No. 3.—All Chinese resident within the Police District of Sydney, exclusively of that portion bounded on the south from Darling Harbour by the south boundary wall of the Australian Gas-light Company's premises, by Gas-lane, Crescent-street, Charlotte-place, George and Bridge streets, to the gate of the Inner Domain, and thence by that Domain northerly and easterly, and by a line bearing east to Farm Cove at a point fifty yards south of the Government Jetty, south-east of Fort Macquarie; and that portion of the suburbs of Sydney, bounded on the north by the waters of Port Jackson, the city of Sydney, and the Parramatta River, to the western boundary of the parish of Concord ; on the west by that boundary and by the western boundary of the parish of St. George; on the south by George's River and the south shore of Botany Bay to Cape Solander; and on the east by the sea, and including Glebe Island, are requested, in accordance with the eighth section of the above Act, to apply to the undersigned, on or before the 28th day of February, now instant, for a CERTIFICATE, in order that they may be exempt from payment under the said Act.

HENRY CONNELL, Junr., Clerk of Petty Sessions.
Central Police Office, Sydney, 14th February, 1862.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION ACT, 25th Victoria, No. 3.—All male Chinese, resident within that portion of the City of Sydney bounded on the south from Darling Harbour by the south boundary wall of the Australian Gas Light Company's premises, by Gas-lane, Crescent-street, Charlotte-place, George and Bridge streets, to the gate of the Inner Domain, and thence by that Domain northerly and easterly, and by a line bearing east to Farm Cove, at a point fifty yards south of the Government Jetty south-east of Fort Macquarie, and that portion of the suburbs of Sydney bounded on the north and north-west by Broken Bay and Cowan Creek ; on the west by lines bearing south-westerly and south, dividing Hynde's grant to Lane Cove River, thence by the east side of that river and cove to the Parramatta River, and on the south by the Parramatta River and the waters of Port Jackson, inclusively of all the islands in these waters excepting Glebe Island, are requested, in accordance with the 8th section of the above Act, to apply to me, the undersigned, on or before the 28th day of FEBRUARY now instant, for a CERTIFICATE, in order that they may be exempt from payment under the said Act.

WILLIAM CRANE, Clerk of Petty Sessions.
Water Police Office, Sydney, February 14th, 1862.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
ANNUITY BRANCH.
(Extracts from Tables.)

TABLE C.—Annual Premiums, payable up to the ages of 50, 55, 60, 65, or 70 years respectively, to secure Annuities of £10 per annum, commencing at such ages, and payable during the rest of life thereafter.

PREMIUMS FOR ANNUITY TO COMMENCE AT AGE.

Age at Entrance.	50.	55.	60.	65.	70.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
30	2 8 8	1 11 4	0 19 6	0 11 8	0 6 4
35	4 14 5	2 18 5	1 13 5	1 0 10	0 11 4
40	12 4 3	6 6 8	3 10 6	2 0 1	1 1 7
50	...	...	9 2 1	4 10 0	2 3 8

N.B.—The premiums paid are refunded in the event of the previous death of the member.

Examples of Bonus Additions to Annuities :

Age at entrance, 32 years; annuity, £20; duration of policy, 10 years.

Annuity commencing at age 50,	additional annuity,	£9	1 10
" "	60,	"	5 2 10
" "	70,	"	5 17 2

Age at entrance, 43 years; annuity, £104 (commencing at age 50) duration of policy, 6 years, additional annuity, £40 15s. 6d.

N.B.—This is the only office in Australia whose Annuity Policies participate in profits.

Annual premiums may be paid by half-yearly or quarterly instalments.

☞ Annuity policies for £104 per annum, or any less sum, and the bonuses accruing thereto, are protected in favour of the member by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, after an endurance of six years.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information, may be obtained from any of the agents in New South Wales, and in the other Colonies, or at the principal Office.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Hunter-street, Sydney, May 31, 1861.

THE COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF VICTORIA.

Head Offices—No. 4, Collins-street West, Melbourne.
FOR FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE ASSURANCE, AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
Capital .... £200,000.
Liability Unlimited.

This Company insures against losses by fire at the lowest current rates of premium, and on conditions framed with the greatest liberality.

LIFE ASSURANCES are effected at English rates ; and lives slightly diseased accepted on equitable terms.

FIDELITY in situations of trust guaranteed at moderate premiums, from 20s. per cent. per annum upwards.

By the combination of Life Assurance with Fidelity Guarantee, a very material reduction may be effected.

Full particulars and forms of proposals of COOK and CO, Wynyard-square, agents for Sydney.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietry, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney.
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C.	Hon. J. B. Watt, Esq., M.L.C.
Edward Knox, Esq.	
Hon. E. D. Thomson, Esq., C.B.	B. Buchanan, Esq.

Medical Referees :
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Joseph Burgon, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Surveyor, F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.

Capital subscribed exceeding.................. £1,380,000

Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding.................. £1,213,600

Of which £200,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.

Reserve Surplus Fund, £350,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY, empowered by special Act of Parliament, for the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.—Head office, London. New South Wales Branch, established in 1854, offices, Sydney.

The existing revenue derived from premiums exceeds one hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

The European Assurance Society is empowered by special Act of Parliament to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding Government and other situations of trust.

Life assurance, combined with guarantee, confers very favourable advantages upon the assured, by the reductions allowed on the life premiums.

After a certain number of payments, the guarantee premium will be reduced 25 per cent.

Lives assured at rates of premium unusually favourable to assurers.

Life policies indisputable, except in cases ...

Risks accepted and claims paid in Sydney.

Policies are prepared by the society without any charge, and there is no expense attendant upon the issue beyond the payment of the premium.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information can be obtained upon application at the Branch office.

Applications are invited from persons desirous to promote the interests of the society, by acting as agents or medical referees.

FREDERICK J. JACKSON, resident secretary,
32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

COHEN'S FAMILY HOTEL, Wynyard-square, and Margaret-street.—A. COHEN (late of the Freemasons' Hall Hotel) begs to inform his friends and the public generally that having leased those extensive premises formerly known as the German Club, he has opened them as a first-class Family Hotel. The interior of this establishment has been thoroughly renovated, and the sitting and bed rooms furnished in the most *recherché* style. The bedrooms will be found large, lofty, and well ventilated. In soliciting a renewal of the patronage so extensively accorded to him at his late establishment, A. C. pledges himself that the same attention will be paid to the comfort of his visitors as heretofore.

A. C. has also ample accommodation for dinner parties.

THE PORT PHILLIP CLUB HOTEL, 33, Flinders-street East, Melbourne. The extensive alterations and additions to the above establishment being now complete, W. H. EVANS begs respectfully to intimate that he has RE-OPENED this magnificent Hotel. Superior accommodation for families and gentlemen. Hot and cold baths.

THOMAS HOLME DAVIS, Wine Merchant, 78, Collins-street West, Melbourne, is open to BUY or take on consignments first-class Australian WINE, in bulk, and to report on any samples, if desired, as to the quantity of alcohol, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO., Pitt and O'Connell streets, Sydney, having made arrangements to add to their present business that of Land and Estate Agents, beg to inform their numerous friends and the public, that from and after this date they will be prepared to undertake the disposal of any properties with which they may be entrusted, either by public auction or private sale.

Further particulars by prospectus to be issued shortly.

Sydney, January 20.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

STOCK and Station Agents.—PITT and SULLIVAN, at the request of a large number of supporters, have commenced business as Stock and Station Agents in connection with their usual business. All communications addressed to their office, next door to the Commercial Bank, George-street, will be attended to.

NEWINGTON ABATTOIRS AND BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT.—Mr. JAMES GRAHAM (recently of Melbourne), begs to inform Squatters and Butchers that, having made arrangements for carrying on the above establishment, he is now prepared, to slaughter and convert into nett cash upon favourable terms (which can be learned on application) any stock with which he may be entrusted for that purpose.

All stock to be slaughtered in the order in which they arrive; and they will be kept in good, secure, and well-watered paddocks, free of charge, during the time they may remain on hand.

The carcase of each animal will be sold by public auction, at the Meat Sale Rooms, Lime-street Wharf, Sydney; and account sales of each lot of stock will be rendered immediately after realisation, and proceeds paid over as may be directed.

The facilities offered by the Newington Establishment for Slaughtering and Boiling-down are already so well known, that further comment is unnecessary.

J. Graham has erected cattle and sheep sale yards at Newington, so as to give all who may favour him with stock the option of offering them at auction on the usual terms, or of slaughtering them on commission. The position of the proposed sale-yards is very conveniently situated for the reception of stock, and of easy access to buyers from all quarters, being only an hour's drive from Sydney, within a mile from Haslam's Creek Railway Station, and a few miles from Parramatta.

J. Graham has made arrangements with Messrs. W. Dean and Co. to guarantee, when required, the payment of all stock sent to him, *free of charge*.

Meat sales held daily, at the Lime-street Wharf, Sydney, at the same hours as hitherto.

January, 1862.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Continuation of the great Clearing-out SALE, at 590½, George-street South.

M. MANDEL has, in consequence of giving up business, determined to clear off all his stock during four weeks, consisting of—

8-day American clocks, ditto 30 hours
Gold and silver English patent levers, hunting and open face
Gold and silver genevas, best quality, ditto ditto
And a large variety of first-class London made gold jewellery
Ladies' and gents' chains, fancy and curb, ditto alberts
Likeness brooches, revolving ditto, set with real stones
Colonial made signet keepers and wedding rings
Ditto earrings, ladies' and gents' fancy rings, with real stones, pins, studs, sleeve-links, bracelets, lockets, pencil-cases, keys and seals, and a great variety of first-class plated jewellery.
Tablespoons, forks, teaspoons, from the best silver plate.

Prices of the abovenamed goods :—
Clocks, from 14s 6d upwards
Gold watches, from £3 10s. 6d. upwards
Silver hunting watches, from £1 15s. ditto
Gold chains, from £1 10s. ditto
Gold studs, from 5s. 6d. ditto.

And the other abovenamed goods will be sold 15 per cent, under prime cost, and with a guarantee to be in the best order.

Mark the address—M. MANDEL, jeweller and watchmaker, 590½, George-street South, near Bathurst-street.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, in returning thanks to his friends the public for the many years' patronage he has received at their hands, begs to inform them that his extensive alterations are now completed, and he is thus enabled to make room for large shipments, ex late arrivals, of first-class HATS of every description, which he intends to sell at a considerable reduction for cash.

A large stock of gold and silver cord and lace livery bands, military and navy ornaments, &c.

Every description of hats and caps made to order.

Australian Hat Manufactories, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

WHITE'S ZEPHYR HATS.—The undersigned has just landed, ex Dawstone and Royal Bride, his usual monthly supply of the above superior hats; also a large supply of straw undered felt deer stalkers, ditto tweed oxonians, ventilated felt helmets, deer stalkers, &c.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

TARTARIC ACID.—New on hand, tartaric acid, in kegs and jars. W. LARMER, importer, 313, George-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The Wanderer.—Young and old of both sexes, and in any climate, may use these inestimable remedies with perfect safety and certain success. Neither changes of temperature nor long keeping impairs their curative and strengthening properties. Sold at 244, Strand, London. and at all druggists.

COD LIVER OIL, as purified by Messrs. GEORGE CURLING and COMPANY, is now generally prescribed in the Metropolitan Hospitals by the ablest physicians of the day, on account of its surprising effects as a remedy in consumption, scrofula, glandular swellings, diseased joints, and pulmonary affections, accompanied with distressing cough, nocturnal perspirations, and general debility ; also in gout, rheumatism, &c.

It is with confidence recommended for children when in a weak, debilitated state, and who appear to be wasting without any decided cause.

Pure Cod Liver Oil should be pale, free from rancid smell, and have a sweet, agreeable taste. In this state it is offered to the public by Messrs. GEORGE CURLING and COMPANY, wholesale druggists, 16, Cullum-street, London ; and can be obtained in bottles and half bottles, with instructions, from all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

As relief to the suffering will depend upon the purity of the oil, to prevent disappointment invalids are recommended to satisfy themselves that they obtain "Curling's Purified Cod Liver Oil." Each bottle is impressed "Curling's Purified Cod Liver Oil," and is secured with a capsule bearing their name.

SPARKLING EFFERVESCING CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, as prepared by GEORGE CURLING and COMPANY.

This preparation is one of the most agreeable, cooling effervescing draughts ever placed before the public ; its agreeable flavour, and the cooling effects upon the system, justly cause it to be more highly esteemed and valued (especially in hot latitudes) than any other saline. At midday it can be taken as a sparkling refreshing draught, or early in the morning, before breakfast, as a gentle aperient.

The action is febrifuge (that is, having a tendency to reduce a feverish state of body), consequently when the system is in an uncomfortable, heated, dry condition, a draught of the sparkling citrate is most refreshing ; it will produce a moisture on the skin, and the frame generally will be invigorated.

Persons suffering from indigestion, producing a sensation of fulness, and pain in the head, nausea, and furred tongue in the morning, and other unfavourable symptoms, the result of an excess of bile in the system, will experience great relief by taking a draught of this preparation two or three times a week before breakfast.

Prepared exclusively by GEORGE GURLING and COMPANY, wholesale druggists, 16, Cullum-street, London. To be obtained of all respectable chemists.

TEETH RENDERED of pearl-like whiteness, and preserved from decay. The gums stimulated, and a peculiar fragrance imparted to the breath by the use of the ORIENTAL or PERSIAN DENTIFRICE.

"An elegant preparation, deserving the attention of ladies."—Vide COURT JOURNAL.

Compounded only by GEORGE CURLING and CO., wholesale druggists, 16, Cullum-street, London.

THE UNION of all Chemists and Perfumers.

... sale Agents for ... have been appointed Wholesale Agents for goods, prepared by G. CURLING ... the above ... receive and forward indents for same.

L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square; Agent at West Maitland, W. LIPSCOMB.

WASTE PAPER and HOOP IRON for SALE. Apply to Mr. GREEN, HERALD Office.

TEETH. TEETH. TEETH.—Discovery in Dental Surgery.—Mr. H. BERTRAND, late ESKELL, Surgeon-Dentist, 27, Hunter-street, continues to supply Artificial Teeth upon the new principle of self-adhesion, and without extracting any teeth or stumps, or giving any pain whatever, at the following charges :—

A single tooth, from .. .. 10s.
Filling with Eskell's patent white cement .. 5s.

Toothache cured in an instant with Eskell's Odontalgic Essence, price 2s. 6d. per bottle.

Hours of consultation from 9 till 6, at 27, Hunter-street.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.—This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind ; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the gout was considered a romance ; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered the public, and have been universally used in Europe and America for many years for the above complaints.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Sold in England at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Agents for Sydney, Messrs. FOSS, SON, and CO.

DAVID JONES and CO., according to custom, beg to inform Ladies, Gentlemen, and Families of their connexion that they are selling their

SUMMER STOCK AT COST PRICE.

They will not follow the delusive practice of stating

ALARMING REDUCTIONS,

which, if true, must ruin any house of business, but have determined that the summer portion of their stock SHALL be sold at the REDUCTION named.

The stock of PRINTED MUSLINS and ORGANDIES is not large, embraces most choice and select patterns.

Those at 5s. 9d. the dress (12½ yards) are not to be equalled in any house.

Having purchased about £400 BLACK SILKS at a forced sale, D. J. and Co. are enabled to offer rich ducapes and glaces remarkably low.

24-inch black glace, 4s. 3d. (a beautiful article).

The same quality was sold, when scarce, twelve months since, at 7s. 6d. per yard.

The Stock of Coloured, FIGURED, and FANCY SILKS has never been more extensive in variety or moderate in price, ranging from

£2 7s. 6d. to £8 8s. 0d.

The latter worth the money in Paris.

A portion of the large purchase of IRISH TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, and D'OYLEYS, which was announced last week, is still on hand. Families would do well to inspect them, this being the first and only importation of these superb goods to the colony.

Ex Granite City.

D. JONES and CO. have received the following NEW GOODS,

For Ladies' autumn wear.

Real Irish poplins, plain colours
Ditto ditto ditto, brocaded
Ditto ditto ditto, clan tartans
The new Knickerbocker tweeds
The striped and crossover ditto
The tartan and fancy reps
The Droguets (in all colours)
The Reptaras (plain and fancy)
The Chamouni tweeds, &c.
Terry's plushes, velvets, in every new colour
PARACHUTES, large size, in brown, black, green, and blue, lined and unlined
GAUNTLETS, in coloured kid, best quality
Ditto in black ditto, ditto
Ditto, in lisle thread, taffeta, tan, for ladies' and children's wear, all sizes
GLOVES, Josephine, first choice
Ditto best Paris, delicate tints
Ditto children's thread, albert lisle, union, Florence, Burmese, Cambridge, and Oxford taffeta
French Cambric handkerchiefs, hemmed and stitched
Ditto ditto, with black borders
Ditto ditto, richly embroidered
Ditto ditto trimmed, real lace
FALLS, in real lace, black and white
Ditto velvet pile and terry (quite new)
Ditto violette and thread lace
Rich lace sets, crowns, plumes
Ditto coiffeurs, lappets.

345 and 347, George-street,
Carriage entrance, 1, Barrack-street

CONTINUATION of the GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE, at O'DONNELL, BATE, and CO.'S, Britannia House, 357, George-street.

The following list of prices for this week may be received as a general outline of the whole :—

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

5000 real French muslins, 3s 11d dress, worth 7s 9d
3 cases Dolfus, Meig, and Co.'s French muslins, reduced to 6½d, original price 12½d
5 cases broche delaines, quite new, 11½d, worth 2s
7000 yards pena barege, to be sold at 8½d, original price 2s
1090 muslin dresses, 5s 9d full dress, worth 10s 6d.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Black French glace, 25s 6d full dress
Ditto ditto, 28s 6d, worth 42s
Moire Imperiale glace, reduced to 35s 6d
850 French checked glaces, 27s 6d full dress
700 fancy checks and stripes, from 35s 6d to 50s, worth from 58s 6d to 4 guineas.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

The new grenadine mantle (large size), 8s 6d, usual price 16s 9d
Rich glace mantles, 18s 6d, worth 42s
A large lot of rich opera mantles, 14s 9d, worth 32s 6d
A great variety of children's mantles, at corresponding rates
Black lace mantles (durable), from 6s 9d
New black Maltese squares, 15s 9d, worth 35s

MILLINERY.

An immense variety of straw, fancy crinoline, and millinery bonnets, hats, flowers, feathers, &c., will be sold at less than half-price.

HOSIERY.

250 dozen women's good white cotton hose, 3s 9d
200 ditto ditto ditto, 5s 9d, worth 10s 6d
A large quantity of children's socks and girls' hose will be sold at corresponding prices.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

Several cases of muslin sets, from 1s 6d
Real Maltese sets, at half the usual prices
Bonnet ribbon, 2½d per yard
A large lot of plain and fancy ditto will be sold below cost
The new indestructible steel skirts 3s 9d, worth 8s 6d

FAMILY LINENS.

3 cases rough brown hollands, commencing at 4½d per yard
2 cases white mosquito net, 3 yards wide, 10½d per yard
A large quantity of wigans and croydons, commencing at 7½d for 72 inches
A large lot of Irish linen, table damask, muslin and lace curtains, &c., will be cleared out without regard to original cost
500 pieces Horrocks' fine longcloth, at 3s 9d per dozen, worth 5s 6d

The sale will commence at half-past 9 o'cloc EACH DAY.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!! To be had at the Great Selling-off at GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO.'S, next the Post Office.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. have great pleasure in announcing to their numerous patrons and the general public, that large reductions in the prices of their Stock of SUMMER GOODS have been made, with a view of disposing of them, so as to make room for their large shipments early expected.

The attention of the public is particularly requested to their stock of

COLOURED SILKS, at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 11d.
GLACE SILKS, at 4s. 9d., very superior.
MOHAIR BAREGES, ZEPHYRINES, at 6½d. per. yard.
MANTLES, FLOWERS, MILLINERY, at a very great reduction.
PLAIN COLOURED LAMA SHAWLS.
FANCY HABERDASHERY.

An early call to inspect the Cloak, Mantle, and General Fancy Exhibition, in their LARGE GALLERY, will oblige

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., next Post Office.

SELLING OFF. SELLING OFF—J. WETHERILL, Lincolnshire House. The cheapest goods in Sydney.

Rich organdie muslins, 2s 11d, reduced from 5s 6d
Flounced muslin, 3s 11d 16 yards, reduced from 12s 6d
French bareges, all wool, 3½d, reduced from 1s
Silk tissue bareges, 20 yards, 9s 6d, reduced from 25s
Rich organdie muslins, 4½d, reduced from 9½d
Good white calico, 2½d, worth 4½d
Glazed lining, 2½d, worth 4d
Bonnet ribbons, 7½d, reduced from 1s 6d
Gauntlet kid gloves, 1s 6d, reduced from 4s 6d
White braided hats, 1s 11d, reduced from 5s 6d
Coloured ribbon velvets, black ditto, 1s 11d for 18 yards
Bronze belts, 4½d, reduced from 1s
French tulle bonnets, 7s 6d, reduced from 18s 6d
Ladies' dress capes, 1s 11d, reduced from 7s 6d
Flouncings, 8½d yard, reduced from 2s 6d
Linen collars, &c., muslin ditto, tape ditto, 6½d, worth 1s 6d
Bayadere robes, 18 yards, 5s 11d, worth 12s. 6d.

THE INDESTRUCTIBLE STEEL SKIRT, patented by Messrs. W. S. and C. H. Thompson, of New York.

Messrs. FARMER and PAINTER, having received consignments to the value of several thousand pounds of the New Patent Indestructible Steel Skirts, beg to call the special attention of the ladies to the undoubted superiority of these skirts to any others manufactured—in lightness, elasticity, shape, and strength.

The "Paris Gore" and "The Favourite of the Empress" are shapes exclusively held by Farmer and Painter. Among the most fashionable skirts of the day in London offered for sale in varying range from 10 to 50 springs. ... are enabled to make a great reduction ... superior to any ever ...

Wholesale buyers liberally dealt with.

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE, SUMMER, 1862.—DENISON HOUSE, George-street.

FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY have much pleasure in inviting the attention of their numerous customers, the ladies and gentlemen of Sydney, its suburbs, and the country generally, to their Third Semi-Annual Clearing Sale, which, in accordance with their established custom, they hold immediately prior to their half-yearly stock taking.

F. G. and Co., encouraged by past experience, intend making this sale, which will commence THIS MORNING, at half past 9 o'clock, unusually attractive, so that the whole of their now remaining choice and varied stock may be cleared out.

F. G. and Co. take this opportunity of tendering their sincere thanks for the very liberal share of public patronage accorded to them, and to give the assurance that nothing shall be wanting on their part to maintain Denison House in that leading position which the ladies and gentlemen of Sydney and the country generally have placed it.

A FULLY-DETAILED Catalogue appeared in the HERALD of SATURDAY last, to which all BUYERS are respectfully requested to REFER, as it CANNOT be REPEATED in consequence of its GREAT EXPENSE.

DOORS OPEN at half-past 9 o'clock and close at 6

N.B.—Catalogues to be had at the door, or sent through the post GRATIS on application.

DENISON HOUSE, George-street, 17th February.

YOUNG and YEO beg respectfully to announce that they are now offering the remainder of their summer stock at greatly reduced prices.

The following list comprises the principal articles :—

Parasols and parachutes, from 1s. 9d. each
Muslin collars, from 8½d.
Cambric sets, from 3s. 6d.
A lot of fancy bonnet ribbons, 3d. to 10½d.
Lace falls in black, white, and coloured
Velvet and chenille head dresses, from 1s. 6d. each
A very large stock of gilt, bronze, and fancy belts
Straw hats and bonnets, from 1s. each
Black silks, commencing at 1s. 11d. per yard
A very superior assortment of fancy silk dresses
Silk and mohair paletots, at a great reduction
Printed muslin dresses at half price
Fancy dresses, from 5s. 11d. for 12 yards
French bareges, 7½d. per yard, worth 12½d.
Flounced balzorines, 6s. 6d.
The patent train skirts, from 3s. 9d.
Ladies' and children's underclothing in great variety
Boys' challi dresses at less than English cost
Prints, 3s. 11d the dress
Table damask, 13½d. a yard, worth 1s. 9d.
Longcloths, counterpanes, and quilts, slightly damaged
Lappit muslins, mosquito nets, antimacassars, &c.

275, Pitt-street, 2 doors from Market-street.

THE GUINEA TROUSERS.—To order ; only to be had of the original HENRY HAYES, 456, George-street (four doors from Market-street). These trousers are quite equal to the usual colonial article at 30s. Suits of sterling material £3 10s., cut and made as they should be, very different to the trash advertised at £3. Cash on delivery.

N.B. ☞ Please observe, four doors north of Market-street. The only HENRY HAYES in the colony.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, only 7s. 6d. each, or six for 42s. They are made with and without collars, plain and gauntlet cuffs, to fasten in front or open behind; for ease, elegance, and durability they have no rival. HOBSON and WHITING, 69, Hunter-street.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, only 27s. per half-dozen, cheaper than ever, with and without collars. HOBSON and WHITING.

JOUVIN'S and Josephine KID GLOVES.—Every glove is manufactured to our own order ; they therefore can guarantee every pair sold by them as perfect ; also, ladies' gauntlet kid gloves, superior quality ; doeskin ditto. HOBSON and WHITING, 69, Hunter-street.

KID GLOVES.—HOBSON and WHITING beg to draw attention to their riding and driving gloves, just opened, ex Granite City.

ARMY and NAVY HAIR DYES.—A fresh supply. HOBSON and WHITING, 69, Hunter-street.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS 41s. the half-dozen, pierced for studs with plain or Paris wrists, to button behind or in front. LEWIS (late Pillet), French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

GENTLEMEN'S Silk and Silk Wove Crimean Shirts, very fine. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

GENTLEMEN'S Coloured Dogskin GLOVES, just opened. LEWIS (late Pillet), 10, Hunter-street.

OLDRIDGE'S Celebrated Balm of Columbia, and Savory and Moore's Pomatum, opened this day. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

ROWLAND'S Macassar, Kalydor, and Odonto, just received. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

THE ARIEL PARDESSA COAT, in black, brown, and drab, just opened. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

TO LADIES going round the Horn.—Warm Fur Boots at Clapham House, 278, George-street.

LADIES' FELT BOOTS, at Clapham House, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS, in immense variety, and very cheap, at Clapham House, 278, George-street.

HASTE to CLAPHAM HOUSE, Boots and Shoes selling there very cheap.

PATENT Phosphuretted Yellow Metal SHEATHING, Mason and Elkington's patent.—The undersigned beg to inform merchants and shipowners, captains, and the public, that they are in possession of testimonials from several of the leading shipowners in England, as to the very superior qualities of this sheathing metal, which they will be happy to shew to any one interested. They annex copy of a letter from Captain Pinel, of the ship Tiptree, on the subject.

The undersigned have this metal continually on hand.

L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

(Copy.)

"4, Portland-place, Albion Road, Dalston,
"September 10, 1860.

"My dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your favour, dated the 3rd instant, wishing to have my opinion of the metal that the Tiptree is sheathed with. I am glad to say that I have never seen metal turning out better than what she has on now. There is not the least appearance of decay in one single sheet. I have no doubt it will last two years longer. I have just returned from a Bombay and Kurrachee voyage since the metal was put under her bottom, and especially for such a large ship as the Tiptree (for a large ship wears out her metal faster than a smaller one). I can assure you that both the owners and myself are highly satisfied to have seen it turning out as well as it has done. The owners intend to have all their ships sheathed with that metal, that is the best proof that it has given satisfaction.

"I am, &c.,
"(Signed) J. PINEL.

"C. Orange, Esq., Jersey."

TO PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE COLONIES.—For SALE, one of Cowper's, of Manchester and Birmingham, double double demy printing machines, to work by steam, with driving shafts, fast and loose pulleys, bed frames, fastening bolts, duplicate wheels, roller stocks and moulds, and everything complete for erecting in an office. The Machines formerly printed the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, and are now being disposed of in consequence of the erection of new machinery. They have had very little wear, and the casual repairs having been performed by a competent engineer, are as strong and perfect as when erected from the factory of Mr. Edward Cowper.

One FOUR-CYLINDER MACHINE, guaranteed speed 4000 per hour; cost set down in London Docks, £800; cash price, £500.

One TWO-CYLINDER MACHINE, guaranteed speed 2000 per hour; cost set down in London, £500; cash price, £300.

Also, one of Hopkinson's Super Double-royal ALBION PRESSES, which has had very little use.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, HERALD Office.

CHOICE BLACK TEAS.—SMITH, PEATE, and CO. beg to inform their customers, and the public generally, that they have just received, ex Algernon, their first direct shipment of choice teas, selected by their agents in China expressly for them, and of the best and purest description procurable. As a further guarantee of their genuine quality, each package bears the brand of their firm, thus—S.P.&Co. in triangle; and they feel assured they will be found superior to any teas hitherto imported.

SMITH, PEATE, and CO., 258 and 260, George-street.

HOBART TOWN JAMS, just arrived ex Tasmania. SMITH, PEATE, and CO., 258 and 260, George-st.

NEW SOUTH WALES WINES.—The undersigned have on SALE, in pint and quart bottles, and draught, the following wines, the produce of this colony :—

RED WINES.	WHITE WINES.
Medoc	Hock
Pontac	Frontignac
Burgundy	Malvesia
Erlau.	Madeira.

Tokay.

MEDOC and HOCK. Sold by all Innkeepers, &c., at 1s. per PINT bottle.

G. S. LEATHES and CO., Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, 1, Wynyard-street, Sydney.

Country buyers liberally treated with.

MANILA ROPE, Keating's patent, ½ to 5 inch
Galvanised corrugated iron, 6 to 8 feet
Moorewood's tiles and plain galvanised iron
Charcoal tinplates, telegraph wire, No. 6
Linseed and colza oil, in wood and drums
Best kerosene oil, white and coloured paints
Chinese oil, superior sample in tins
Sheet zinc, 8, 9, and 10, sheet lead, 4 to 6 lbs.
Sheet and plate iron, hoop iron, ⅜ to 2½ inch
Lead piping, and welded tubing, ¼ to 2 inch
Galvanised cast iron gutters, ingot tin
Winfield and Sons' solid iron bedsteads
Ironmongery, English and American, a large and well-selected stock to suit wholesale buyers.

RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

3, Wynyard-street.

FIREWORKS, FIREWORKS, wholesale and retail. Noted cheap house, C. and J. ABRAHAM'S, 77

HOBART TOWN JAMS in glass jars
Muscatel raisins, fancy cartoons and boxes
Raspberry syrup and vinegar (French), limejuice
Curried pheasants, roast and jugged hare
Roast partridge and grouse
Hare, meg merrilies, grouse, and venison soups
Fruits, in syrup and noyeau
Cheshire, North Wilts, and single Glo'ster cheese
Fine York hams and bacon.

S. BENNETT and CO., wholesale and retail tea dealers and family grocers, 482, George-street

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FOR SALE, by the undersigned—
Tobacco, canary brand, ½ lb., aromatic, in boxes
Tobacco twist, in half-tierces, "Black Diamond"
Cork butter
Robinson's patent groats and barley
Liverpool salt, coarse and fine
Kent hops—1859's and 1860's
Soda crystals
West India rum, 12 o.p.
Bulk brandy, British
Whisky, in bulk
Claret
French wire nails
Wire netting
White lead and zinc paint
Carbonate soda
Meerschaum washed pipes
Barry's chicory
Allsopp's ale.

BEILBY and SCOTT.

FLOUR.—Californian, superfine, quarter-sacks. BEILBY and SCOTT.

SODA WATER BOTTLES, in 1 gross cases. BEILBY and SCOTT.

OATS.—Prime samples of seed and feed, in quantities to suit purchasers. S. A. JOSEPH.

MUNTZ METAL and NAILS, Boiled and Raw Oil, Turps, White and Black Paint. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

MANILA CORDAGE, Keating's patent steam laid, 1 inch to 4 inch. S. A. JOSEPH.

ROCK SALT, now delivering from ship's side. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

W. I. RUM, 10 and 33 O. P.; Clousean's Brandy, Vickers' Old Tom, ex Planet. S. A. JOSEPH.

HOBART TOWN JAMS, just arrived, ex Tasmania. SMITH, PEATE, and CO., 258 and 260, George-st.

KEROSENE OIL.—Just landed ex Sachem from New York. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

MANURE.—400 Loads of good slaughterhouse manure. Apply E. J. B., Lime-street Wharf.

XXX GUINNESS' PORTER, bottled in Dublin, just received. H. MACHEN and CO., 183, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN WINES of the choicest vintages, in wood and bottle. H. MACHEN and CO., 183, Pitt-street.

SALT.—Liverpool, Coarse, Fine, and Rock ; Tasmanian Seed and Feed Oats. W. WRIGHT, Druitt-street.

DUNNAGE and FIREWOOD for SALE, at CUTHBERT'S Ship Yard, Miller's Point.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Knight, Bevan, and Sturge's Portland Cement. LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES, terminable and remittable, for SALE, by W. BARTON and SON.

BILLIARD TABLE.—Hopkins and Stephens', full size, best, complete. W. LONG 420, George-st.

WEIGHBRIDGES, Gold Scales, Platform Machine; all description of Scales and Weights. J. BAIN, 17, Park-street.

KAURI PINE SPARS and Log Timber, ex Cincinnati, for SALE, at CUTHBERT'S Wharf.

COALS, at prices satisfactory to purchasers. H. L. ROBERTS, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals, selling below market price, at SHOOBERT'S Wharf, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, an assortment of very superior FURNITURE, just landed, and now being opened. Also, Paperhangings, in great variety. JOHN M'DONALD, Jun., 3, Jamison-street.

A STORE, in the Goulburn district, profits £800 per annum, for SALE. GRAHAM'S Agency.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Duffield's silk-dressed, ex Peter Goddefroy, for SALE. L. and S. SAMUEL, Spring-street.

ADELAIDE WHEAT, on SALE. N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

KEROSENE, genuine, in original packages, at reduced price, at F. R. ROBINSON'S, 486, George-st.

AMERICAN STOVES, just landed, improved design. F. R. ROBINSON, George-st., opposite Market.

ANGLO-AMERICAN Cooking Stoves, double ovens. F. R. ROBINSON, importer, 486. George-street.

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20 CASKS of HEMP SEED, the best food for Parrots and Poultry, may now be had fresh of W. LARMER, 313, George-street.

TO COACH-BUILDERS.—On Sale, American springs 1¼ by 5. S. C. BURT and CO., Horse Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

BANGOR SLATE YARD, New Pitt-street.—Yorkshire and Scotch Flagging. R. WYNNE.

CITY CEMENT and DRAIN PIPE DEPOT, New Pitt-street.—Marble Slabs. R. WYNNE.

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360 CASES AMERICAN CHAIRS
Cane and wood seat chairs, 30 patterns
Cane and wood seat rockers
Children's chairs, high and low

Now landing, and on SALE by M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

CANE FIBRE for mattress makers, 3½d. per lb., 56 lb. bales. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

TO PUBLICANS.—For SALE, a first-class HOTEL, in a leading thoroughfare, doing a good business, coming in easy. Apply to ANDREW ALLAN, auctioneer, 172, Pitt-street.

COLONIAL HARDWOOD, from Brisbane Water. BAKER and TOMLINSON, Bathurst-st., Sydney.

SHINGLES.—The best Forest Oak Shingles, Posts, Rails, Palings, Laths, &c., &c. BAKER and TOMLINSON, general timber merchants, Bathurst-street, opposite Cathedral.

500,000 FEET AMERICAN PINE. Doors, Sashes, Architraves, Mouldings, Laths, Battens, Ash Oars, &c. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

200,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood of every description. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

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500 BARRELS best Plaster of Paris and Portland Cement. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

200,000 FEET tongued and grooved PITCH PINE, 1 inch, and tongued and grooved BALTIC, 1 inch, ⅞ inch, and ⅝ inch. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

SLATES. SLATES. SLATES.—20,000 best Bangor Slates, 20 x 10, and Slate Capping, ex Warrior. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

EWES, delivery 1st April, 4500, 2 and aged, for SALE, in Queensland. FORBES, 78, King-street.

EWES, delivery immediately, 3270, 2 and aged, for SALE near Wellingrove. FORBES.

STATIONS for SALE—Sheep only—with 25,000, capacity 100,000, 30 miles river frontage. FORBES.

STATIONS for SALE—15,000 SHEEP, capacity 40,000, splendidly watered. FORBES, King-street.

EWES—2000, 2½lbs. fleece, first lamb ; and 1409 LAMBS for SALE, near Bathurst. FORBES.

SHEEP STATION, Western district. R. FORBES has for SALE, with 12,000 sheep and some cattle.

15,000 EWES on a first-class Darling Downs Station.
10,000 weaners, ditto ditto
4000 ditto, ditto ditto
5000 ewes, ditto ditto
15,700 wethers, large framed, and fine woolled, ditto
1700 ewes and lambs, at Merriwa
6400 ewes on New England, near Tenterfield

For SALE, by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, a neat COTTAGE, containing 3 rooms and large shed, good garden, plenty of water. Apply to W. WEST, Waterloo Post Office. Price £40.

FOR SALE, 1000 WETHERS, from three to six years old. Deliverable at Emu Creek or Bendemeer. Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., 31, Hunter-street.

TO MILKMEN and others.—About 30 Head of well-bred Young COWS, all broken quiet to bail. Application to be made to the undersigned. (Signed) GEORGE COX, Winbourn, Mulgoa.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD AND SYDNEY MAIL.

ADVERTISEMENTS received by—
E. Ford, news agent, 348, George-street.
W. B. Lee, Lower George-street.
T. Palmer (late T. Lusty), Brickfield-hill.
F. Larter, Constitution House, Upper South Head Road.
Jos. Hunt, Steam Ferry, Balmain.
E. Ramsay, grocer, Balmain.
Charles Kebby, stationer, Newtown.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL," will be forwarded to all parts of the world, in accordance with instructions as to address, on the following terms :—Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each ; or the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum via Southampton, and 7s. per annum via Marseilles, payable in advance.

VOLUNTEERS AT HYTHE.

THE following letter, addressed to the *Times* of November 8, was written by G. H. Money, Lieutenant-Colonel of the North-East London Rifles. The points connected with the working of the system pursued at Hythe are clearly explained and enforced, and we therefore republish the whole letter. It is as follows:—

We arrived at Hythe on Wednesday, the 16th of October. Our number was 65. The course began on the 17th, and we were enabled to leave on the 3rd of November.

We worked in sections of 9 (and in two cases of 10) men, in two wings, under the command of Staff officers. The compressed course (as is well known) took six working days preparatory to ball firing. This latter commenced on the 24th of October, and continued till the last day, when the prizes were given, a grand dinner was held, and a very motley group, comprising many good fellows, dispersed singing "Auld lang syne."

I shall confine my observations, firstly, to some points that struck us ourselves; and, lastly, to others which were brought to our notice by Colonel Wilford and General Hay respectively.

The very first thing for a Volunteer to do, who is going to Hythe with any hope of winning one of the prizes, is to get his rifle properly sighted. It cannot be done at Hythe during the course. Two of our three winners had done so. I doubt if any other three men had done the same. Every long Enfield issued by Government, sighted as it is for the old ammunition, is now wrongly sighted; and, unless the error be corrected before arrival, all hope of making any score at the long ranges must be abandoned. A very striking instance occurred in the case of a gentleman who won one of our prizes, who is a first-rate shot, and who also stood well for winning the great prize, having scored no less than eight points the first day in the first class at 650 and 700 yards respectively. On the next and last day, at 800 and 900 yards, owing to the defective sighting of his rifle, he was unable to hit, and he did not hit the target once at either distance.

Another thing for a Volunteer proceeding to Hythe to remember is, that it is 100 to one if he ever fires at the centre of the target, or even at the target at all. We never did so—I mean those who hit among us never did so. There is always more or less wind on those open shingles, and it is difficult to persuade men to allow enough for its effects. One gentleman who never hit at all, and all whose shots went to the right, accounted for it by declaring that *every* time he pulled the trigger he distinctly saw the target take two clear steps to the left; but, with this exception, no one of us fired at what they wanted to hit. The only shots in my section that hit at 800 and 900 yards were fired at the markers' mantelet.

The first thing Colonel Wilford tries to impress upon you is that you do not come to Hythe to be made "good shots." Such a result is impossible in the time. Every man who has no defect in his sight may and will become a good shot with good care and attention, and many, of course, will do so more rapidly than others; but with 99 men out of 100, it requires a longer practice than three weeks can give.

The object of the short course at Hythe is that each man attending may carry back to his regiment a knowledge of the best mode of imparting the principles of musketry instruction. This is dinned into you almost every day. It was the first thing Colonel Wilford told us on arriving; the last thing General Hay told us on leaving. Any among us who were non-commissioned officers were requested to stay an extra six days, to prove that they were capable of instructing, in which case they would obtain a certificate to that effect. No officer can obtain a certificate without staying ten weeks. Every man who goes to Hythe has therefore a duty to perform in imparting what he has learnt to his own regiment, and if he only does so with half the tact, and grace, and amusement with which it is imparted at Hythe, he must engender a taste for and interest in the rifle, and an idea of its value which would be incredible to those who have never thought of the subject.

Another thing that Colonel Wilford recurs to again and again is (in the words of his last lecture) that "no jewel on our gracious Sovereign's dressing-table required so much care or merits so much attention as the rifle placed in the hands of the Volunteer." By the time you leave Hythe this has been forced upon you with great effect. It is sufficient in this letter to state conclusions. It is impossible to mention the numerous proofs and arguments brought forth and exemplified by Colonel Wilford. Each one who heard them, and laughed at them, day after day, will carry the effect back to his regiment, and will be more careful hereafter to see that every man's rifle in his company, when he falls in, is in that state which is called "first-rate order." As Colonel Wilford says, "Keeping your muzzle-stopper in your rifle is part of rifle cleaning." The course I shall adopt in my own regiment for the future will be this:—Every man who, on arms being examined at the commencement of parade, has not his rifle in "first-rate order" will be ranged up under a sergeant until I come and examine his rifle for myself, and will thereupon be marched off under an instructor to the cleaning-room, next to the armoury, and then and there be made to bring his rifle into "first-rate order."

There were several things which General Hay told us which may be new and interesting to Volunteers. He spoke to us as a body on our last afternoon, on which occasion he presented the prizes. We had invited him and the whole of the staff, amounting to ten or eleven persons, to dinner; we also asked the Mayor of Hythe and the officers of the Hythe Volunteer corps. I cannot but think that more emulation would be excited among the class if the prizes were given at a full dinner; but General Hay (who, nevertheless, invites many to dine with him during the course) was disinclined to start a precedent, and Colonel Wilford has not dined out for thirty years.

General Hay, however, agreed to present the prizes at the last meeting, and he did so with a manner and in words that rendered them doubly valuable. Sergeant Potter, of the 31st Lancashire, won the first prize, scoring 16 points in first class; Captain Wilson, of the 1st Stirlingshire, the second, scoring 23 points in second class; Major Vivian, of the 7th Glamorganshire, the third, scoring 28 points in third class. General Hay reminded us they were won by an Englishman, a Scotchman, and a Welshman (we had no Irishmen in the class), and he urged upon us in returning to our regiment not to confine ourselves to giving prizes for the best shooting only, but to give some also for the equally necessary and more preliminary parts of musketry instruction.

He said he should like to see a prize for the best lecture on the laws that govern a bullet's flight, a prize for the best practice in getting a rifle into first-rate order, &c. Volunteers must learn to love their rifle, and then shooting would come of itself.

General Hay then told us that our figure of merit was the highest within a small decimal of every Volunteer class that had been at Hythe. One class had just beaten us, but only one. We probably shall be beaten by those who come next, and so it should be. Every day increases the taste for rifle practice, and with increased taste come increased exertion and skill. I would advise the next class to go with every rifle properly sighted, and their figure of merit, instead of being 48 (the highest yet obtained by volunteers), will be 53 at least.

It is also interesting to know that, as a general rule, the figure of merit of Volunteers is higher than that of the regulars. I do not mean of picked classes of officers, who are always highest, but of regulars generally. We were 65 in number—29 of us became first-class men, and 15 of those 29 became marksmen.

Another point was mentioned by General Hay about which many Volunteers are in doubt. He distinctly stated that any Volunteer who has qualified properly is entitled to wear the cross-muskets on his sleeve, and not the one horizontal musket only. The qualification, of course, is the same as that of the general army; *i. e.*, it comprises the following three things:—A marksman in shooting, first-class in judging distance practice, and a certified examination by a qualified "inspector of musketry."

Now, though there is no doubt of our right to wear these decorations when obtained, General Hay urged on us that it should be most stringently seen that no man wore them unless entitled. He admitted that he believed in many instances, and in many regiments, men would shoot for several days in one class, and then take the best of those days to mark their position in that class. It appears, too, that there are very few "inspectors of musketry," and it is a difficult thing in many parts of England to get at one. Hence great laxity has crept in in wearing decorations not properly obtained. We urged on General Hay that if he would allow the word "Hythe" to be worked in little letters under the decorations won at Hythe, no one would dare to imitate the addition. The same might be done in every district where proper inspectors carry on the final examination. The result would soon be that no cross-muskets, unaccompanied by such test, would be worn. Of course, this need not apply to the army, but it would be the guardian of true honours among Volunteers. I thought General Hay was pleased with the idea about the word "Hythe;" and, though he did not like to give his sanction then, I trust he will ask the permission of the War-office to carry it out among Volunteers.

Another point which we unanimously settled, and I believe with General Hay's concurrence, was this,—that Volunteer officers who have won decorations should be urged to wear them, as well as the men. This is not so in the army; but there are many things in which we must do more to keep up spirit and emulation among ourselves than is necessary in the army, and any company of Volunteers will feel an extra pride in their captain if he wears the cross-muskets with the word "Hythe" written underneath.

The last points I shall mention, to which General Hay called our particular attention, were the two grounds which he said were always quoted as those on which the Volunteer movement would fail, *i.e.*, incompetent officers and discipline. Now, as to the last, it is entirely dependent on the commanding officer; and if he has yet to learn that part of his duty it is of no use lecturing him; but, as to the other point, on which General Hay dwelt with great force, it is the chief danger ahead of Volunteers.

Gentlemen must learn that in taking commissions there are responsibilities and duties attached to them. Commanding officers may now appoint none save those who are fit, but there were hundreds of officers appointed all over the country long before any responsible commanding officer took charge of the respective battalions. In my own case I found fifteen or sixteen officers already gazetted, and though they have all since attended and drilled with the Guards, and rendered themselves more or less brilliant, yet gentlemen must remember that knowledge so rapidly acquired must be kept up by both reading and practice, or it is useless.

Nor is it mere drill that is wanted. Every captain and subaltern should know every man's face in his company, should know where he lives, should go to his residence to learn why he was not present at last drill, why he has not paid the last subscription, &c. Divide a company of 80 men into four squads, let each officer and colour-sergeant take 20 men (the twenty who live nearest together); let each man in that 20 know that that particular officer is sure to appear at his home if he fails in this or that duty, and that man will either do what he should in the corps or send in his resignation.

Surely an officer, who has great privileges as such, can look up and be accountable for 20 men; if not, let him leave the regiment. The plan I adopt to induce my officers to get large attendances in their respective companies is this,—I never allow any company to be broken up to equalise another, except in the single case of any company not falling in 13 files strong, so as to be able to work in sections. If a captain can only get an attendance of 13 files he has no right to take men from another who has 30 files. Men improve far more rapidly by always working in the same company, and the *amour propre* of captains is thus kept up.

With regard to the incompetency in drill and in teaching others, which is what General Hay most spoke about, I am delighted to hear that it is very probable that we shall be called upon by high authority in the spring to submit all our officers, and perhaps ourselves, to examination as to our fitness for the rank we hold. A captain may be a very good fellow, may give cups to be shot for, and may be adored by his company—so much so as to make it disagreeable for a commanding officer to put his lieutenant in command on any special occasion over his head; but if he does not know, or has forgotten and will not learn his duty, the commanding officer must do it, though he do it with pain; and I was obliged to adopt that course last summer. Another captain of mine, a noble fellow, during my absence abroad in August and September, advanced no less than £1150 out of his own pocket to repair and furnish for us a most splendid covered drill-ground. The argument does not apply to him, for he works hard and is a good officer; but suppose such a man were incompetent, fancy the difficulty a lieutenant-colonel would be in. There may be a few corps (like Lord Ranelagh's) where the captains are practised officers, but I am sure the great majority of commanding officers will admit the force of General Hay's observations, that the men are sure to pass muster on all ordinary occasions if the captains of the companies only know what to do. Believing, then, that it is always best to attack the weakest part for the purpose of ultimate success, I for one would advocate a general examination in the spring. I have received a letter from the lieutenant-colonel of a metropolitan corps proposing an examination of our respective officers together, as exciting more emulation, and stating that in such case, if any of his officers decline to be examined, he should look on it as an acknowledgment by the officer of incompetence for his position, and call on him to resign it. This form of an amicable and rival examination between two or three corps together, under an officer appointed by the War-office, would probably be the best means of carrying out the plan.

One word more on a subject that is new to Volunteers, and I close this already too long letter. I am one of those who think Volunteers pay enough. Apart from loss of time and occupation, hundreds of them have some trouble to pay even a guinea a year. In my own regiment I insist on the subscription, but anything beyond that sum the officers must pay, and accordingly we have one and all paid very largely. When, therefore, we hear that the Government are to give us paid drill-sergeants, we hope for some diminution in the weekly expenses. What, then, is the meaning of my hearing, while at Hythe, that a drill-sergeant arrives at head-quarters, appointed by Government, who immediately announces that he expects thirty shillings a week from the corps, and is amazed that he does not find furnished apartments ready for himself and wife and children. If Government had given the commanding officers what was first proposed—*i. e.*, £1 a year, or even 10s. a year, for every man who drilled regularly—£100,000 a year only from England to her Volunteers—I believe you would never have heard a complaint, or been asked for another farthing; but, at least, if we are only to have drill-sergeants, let them be so paid that no idea of receiving anything from the corps can be entertained. Half-presents are great mistakes.

I should have liked to add a word on the diversities of living and feeding at Hythe, but my letter is much too long. One volunteer told me that he paid sixteen shillings a-week for his board and lodging in a respectable family; so that a man can go to Hythe cheap enough. Of course, he must not join the mess. Another told me he had nothing of his own, and only £3 allowed him by his corps for his two journeys, and his expenses the whole time; and these are the poor fellows who are asked to contribute to increase the pay of drill-sergeants already paid by the Government!

As to our "mess," it was not first-rate, but it was very reasonable in price, and quite as good (apart from art) as the price warranted. Were it not that we were too busy, a committee of two or three of us could have diversified and improved it considerably, even at the same price; and I trust that Mr. Cobay, who has been a messman for twenty-two years, and has not learnt it yet, will know for the future that gentlemen do not eat without napkins, and that they would rather have a napkin a-piece, and see on the table one stupendous joint the less. John Bull is a patient animal, and, like a colleger at Eton, or a member of the Beef Steak Club at Cambridge, he laughs at vegetables and similar delights, and will even glory in going through the same stereotyped course of hard food for the whole of his life.

THE MISUSE OF OUR VOLUNTEERS.

(From the United Service Gazette.)

As no practice can be more commendable, either in an individual or a nation, than that of a judicious economy, so nothing can be more mischievous or destructive in either, than that mean and unreflecting parsimony, which only starves whilst it professes to save, and sacrifices the most important considerations of personal respectability, or national honour, or even safety, to the one low, narrow, sordid, object of diminishing the amount of money expenditure by a certain number of figures every year.

A spirit of the sort of economy above indicated is, we learn from various sources, moving certain political wiseacres to ventilate the stupendous absurdity of reducing our regular forces, in order that their places may be filled by an equivalent number of Volunteers. When we first saw this notable suggestion in print, we were inclined to treat it with silent contempt, as the harmless craze of some lunatic at large, who had obtained the permission of an unusually confiding editor to publish his lucubrations. Subsequent information has, however, convinced us that there is some purpose and meaning in this mischief, and that certain politicians really intend, in the ensuing session of Parliament, gravely to propose that a considerable reduction should be made in our regular military force, on the presumption that the Volunteers have now reached a pitch of organisation which makes them available for large classes of military duty. We can hardly decide whether the persons who have started this bright idea should be looked upon in the light of rogues or fools. The first hypothesis is rather an ungracious one to be applied to any body of Englishmen; but sad experience tells us that in all ages the plague of this sort of cold, calculating treason, has been present in the greatest and most patriotic nations. Athens had her demagogues, who played into the hands of Philip of Macedon; Rome, her Catalines ready to plot the overthrow of the state; and even Carthage, as Livy tells us, had her Barcian league—ominous word—continually agitating the doomed city with schemes of military retrenchment, and always contriving to cripple the resources of Hannibal at the most critical turns of his struggle with his imperial enemy. Has England, too, her Barcian league ready to cripple her resources in the face of an imperial opponent; her bawling demagogues, bending the knee to a modern Philip, and ready to subserve his purpose, by depriving us of the means of resisting his designs? We trust not, we hope not, we believe not; and in that trust, that hope, and that belief, we shall accept the other hypothesis—namely, that we have only well-meaning, although mistaken patriots, to deal with, and we shall therefore endeavour, in a few words, to reason them out of their folly.

If the question were merely whether our Volunteers were loyal enough, or brave enough to do all the duties which are now required of regular soldiers, we should, without hesitation, hold up both hands in their favour. We yield to no class of her Majesty's subjects in admiration of the genuine patriotism, the noble self-denial, or the extraordinary military aptitude which have been exhibited by our Volunteers since the commencement of their remarkable movement. Everything that could be expected from men, enrolled as they have been, we are sure they would do, and much more; but that all would fall very far short of what is absolutely necessary for the permanent security of the country. The Volunteer, we must remember, is not under martial law, nor can he be retained in the ranks a moment longer than it is his pleasure to remain. The Volunteer army is recruited mainly from the middle ranks of society,—where political opinions are strongest, and where the greatest diversities of those opinions prevail. We must remember, also, that protection from foreign invasion is not the only thing required by the realm. There are evil doers within, as well as enemies without, to be looked after; and we should like to know in what situation we should be in one of those crises of political excitment which are periodic in this country, did the only security we had for the preservation of the public peace consist of a Volunteer army, of which one section might be Tory, another Radical, and a third of no politics at all. There is on record a memorable instance of the imprudence of employing such a force in lieu of the regular army. In the year 1782, Ireland had a Volunteer army of 70,000 men. They were raised like our English Volunteers of the present day, in apprehension of a French invasion; and, also, like our Volunteers, the bold front they presented soon caused that apprehension to pass away. No sooner, however, had the foreign danger disappeared, than the Volunteers became violent politicians, and every demand made by their mouth-piece, Mr. Grattan, in the Irish Parliament, was clenched with the significant hint that he had 70,000 armed men at its back to support it. The Government of the day temporised; but the Volunteers were very soon disbanded, while the care of the country was placed in the hands of men who knew no law but martial law, nor any motive of action but the commands of their officers, and except in a moment of national enthusiasm, and in actual resistance of invasion, you can never safely employ armed men under any other conditions. We could give a score other excellent reasons why the Volunteers cannot be used as substitutes for the regular army; but we consider those we have here given to be complete and conclusive, and we commend them to the careful consideration, if not of the Parliamentary economists, at least of the statesmen whose duty it will be to control their vagaries.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

(From the Western Post of Wednesday.)

MUDGEE.—About one o'clock on Saturday morning the inhabitants of this place were startled from their slumbers by what appeared to be the bursting of a waterspout; for about ten minutes the rain came down in a continuous sheet, when all at once it ceased. Dawn broke with an exceedingly dirty looking sky. During the morning occasional showers, gusts of wind, and distant peals of thunder foretold an approaching storm. Shortly after noon a violent squall rose from the mountains south-east of Mudgee, and was quickly succeeded by a hurricane, which, viewed from the town, presented a remarkable appearance; it soon extended itself, accompanied by lightning and thunder, and continued almost without intermission until daylight on Sunday, when the Cudgegong River and several of the creeks were found to have overflowed their banks, covering the adjacent lands and flowing over the low ones in a rushing stream. The fruit gardens and paddocks on the banks of the river were several feet under water, the flood continuing to rise, many of the residents forsook their houses; about ten o'clock it was found necessary to make an effort to rescue Mr. S. Fowler, who had sought refuge on the roof of his house. Mr. W. Blackman, who is ever ready to render assistance when required, had his boat placed upon a dray for the purpose of taking it to Court-street, where it was quickly launched, and he (Mr. Blackman) pulled it across a strong current flowing over what is ordinarily a green lane. Fowler was soon rescued from his perilous position, and shortly after the water began to fall; it, however, rose again during the day, and had the rain continued the amount of damage would have been very serious. The principal losers will be the small settlers, many of whom had the previous week repaired the fences destroyed by the last flood, all of which are again carried away. A large quantity of heavy timber has been deposited on many of the farms, the corn crops have more or less suffered, and great damage has been done to the wheat. Mr. Readford lost a valuable horse from its getting staked and jammed in with logs in attempting to escape with several other horses from a flooded paddock across Lawson's Creek. Several other horses and cattle were killed. The river having risen considerably higher than on the last occasion, it is feared that great loss will have resulted lower down.

MARTHAGAI CREEK AND COLLIE.—The weather in this district for some months past has been intensely hot, the air much rarified thereby, gusts of hot winds, almost affecting respiration, rushing at intervals over the plains. In consequence of this a very great change was generally anticipated, and the result happened on the morning of the 21st ultimo. It began to rain in torrents, and by night the water had accumulated so rapidly, and the Marthagai Creek had risen to such a height as to inundate the district; the inhabitants were obliged to abandon their dwellings and make a hasty retreat to the nearest elevated ground, snatching up in their hands whatever articles of clothing, valuables, or provisions that could be approached. So sudden had been the rush of the flood, and the transition so rapid from security to pre-imminent danger, that the scene soon became vividly terrible. The men (and there were congregated, together with the residents of the place, some travellers *en route*), about a dozen, behaved energetically, and with calmness; some carried away the children and women first, others carried bedding and clothing for their comfort, and the rest provisions—and these through a rapid current, waist deep, increasing every minute. All were landed safe on the nearest ridge, after much struggling. This ridge was also in a short time abandoned, in consequence of the rise of the waters, for higher ground; and a second struggle ensued through the foaming current, the blacks bearing pine torches to light the way. It was now dark, but the highest ridge in the vicinity at length was reached, a fire made, and a camp formed. The night was passed in comparative comfort, there being bedding, warmth, and plenty to eat. No doubt, there was mental suffering, because, even here, we were not assured of safety. The calculation of the most experienced engineer could not have determined the ultimate rise of the waters; still, no despondency was visible; the joke passed, and everybody evinced good humour. Hope cheered us through that eventful night, until the morning beamed brightly, and no increase of the water was perceptible. It was deemed advisable to remain in the encampment yet, for the water was seen to be nearly on a level with the lower window sills of the houses; but several of the men passed and repassed during the next day to save what might be in the way and to ascertain the amount of destruction done—which was great as regards property, but, providentially, no lives were lost. There is a solitary house on a slight eminence, which is nearly surrounded by the Marthagai Creek, and thereby isolated from the rest of the buildings. It was impossible to render any assistance to the occupants, even from members of their own family who had become thus suddenly separated from them, and who, if they had not been dissuaded, would probably have perished in an attempt to save them. However, by taking refuge in the loft of the house, they escaped. Many an anxious glance was directed during the night towards that dwelling. A family living at the Calf-pen, three miles distant, perceiving the water rising, arrived just in time to join the party at Collie. It is impossible at present to specify in detail the amount of property lost by individual residents in the district. To-day (26th,) the creek having become fordable, the arrival of persons from the establishments of the most influential gentlemen in the neighbourhood give appalling accounts of the effects of this disastrous inundation which has almost deluged Bligh county. It would be injustice not to notice the praiseworthy conduct on this trying occasion of a tribe of blacks, which was camped near Collie.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Municipal Council of Sydney will be held at the Town-hall, Wynyard-square, this day, the 17th February, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for considering the following notices of motion:—

By Alderman SPEER: That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted.

By Alderman WOODS: That the resolution of Council, of date 20th December, 1858, ordering that all corporation works be performed by contract, where practicable, be rescinded.

By Alderman WOODS: That in future all corporation works the cost of which will not exceed eighty pounds, be performed by day labour.

By Alderman RAPHAEL: That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 3rd instant, recommending, on petition, the performance of certain works in Brougham-place, at a cost not exceeding fifty-four pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman RAPHAEL: That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 3rd instant, recommending that Elizabeth-street, from King-street, 150 yards northwards, be blue metalled, by day labour, at a cost not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds; and formed and ballasted by contract, be adopted.

By Alderman CHAPMAN: That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 3rd instant, recommending that the centre of College-street, between William and Boomerang streets, be blue-metalled, at a cost not exceeding one hundred and forty-five pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman AITKEN: That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 3rd instant, recommending the repair and renewal of the kerbing and guttering on the north side of King-street, between Pitt and Elizabeth streets, be adopted.

By Alderman CARAHER: That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 3rd instant, recommending the construction of a new bridge in Gloucester-street, over the Argyle-street cut, by contract, be adopted.

By Alderman RAPHAEL: That the report of the Water Committee, received on the 3rd instant, recommending that, for the purpose of affording a better supply of water to Domain-terrace and Richmond-terrace, two three-inch water mains be laid at a cost not exceeding thirty pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman SMITHERS: That the report of the Water Committee, received on the 3rd instant, recommending that a water main be laid in Macquarie-street South, for a distance of 230 feet from Campbell-street, at a cost not exceeding twenty-three pounds ten shillings, be adopted.

By Alderman CARAHER: That the report of the Water Committee, received on the 3rd instant, recommending that a three-inch water main be laid in Munn-street, at a cost not exceeding thirty-seven pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman M'KEOWN: That the report of the Water Committee, received on the 3rd instant, recommending that water mains be laid in Church, Mill, Edward, Marian, Bowman, Chowne, John, and Union streets, and Way's-terrace, Pyrmont, at a cost not exceeding three hundred and sixty-three pounds ten shillings, be adopted.

By Alderman WOODS: That the report of the Water Committee, received on the 3rd instant, recommending that, for the purpose of affording an increased supply of water to that portion of Parramatta-street near Mr. Pemell's mill, a six-inch water main, in lieu of the present four-inch main, be laid at a cost not exceeding one hundred and sixty-two pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman SUTHERLAND: That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 3rd instant, recommending that two public lamps be erected in Devonshire-street, between the railway gate and Elizabeth-street, be adopted.

By Alderman DUFFIN: That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 3rd instant, recommending that a public lamp be placed on the west side of George-street, between King and Market streets, be adopted.

By Alderman CHAPMAN: That the report of the Water Committee, received this day, recommending the acceptance of the tender of Mr. W. H. Hudson, for the construction of jetty, breastwork, &c., at the Botany Water works, for the sum of £520, be adopted.

THE CORPORATION AND CARRIAGE LICENSES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Stimulated by the accumulation of abuses which have rapidly grown upon the system of granting licenses by the Corporation of Sydney to hackney carriage drivers and conductors, which have gradually excluded, and continue to exclude, all the substantial hands from the service, one of whom presented a memorial, signed by twenty confederates, to the Corporation, on the 4th day of February instant, calling the attention of the authorities to these abuses, and to the violation of the omnibus and hackney carriage by-laws affected thereby, of which the following is a true copy, to wit:—

TO THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY, N. S. W.

The memorial of the undersigned licensed omnibus drivers of the said city, humbly sheweth—

1. That great irregularity obtains in granting licenses to omnibus drivers and conductors, disqualified by the 7th by-law regulating such appointments.

2. That in consequence of no test of age by certificate in favour of the applicant for a license being embodied in the schedule A, alluded to in the 2nd by-law, divers persons under age are in the habit of obtaining permission to fulfil the duties of licensed omnibus drivers and conductors.

3. That licensed drivers and conductors are in the habit of delegating their duties to be exercised by unfit, disqualified, and non-licensed persons, under the pretence of unavoidable or necessary absence on the part of the said drivers and conductors, and at the instance and under the undue pressure of omnibus proprietors against licensed, in favour of non-licensed persons, with the view to the exercise of capricious motives and greater economy of service, and in violation of the 10th and 15th by-laws.

4. That greater risk is entailed upon omnibus traffic, and great injury done to well qualified drivers by the before-named irregularities which they desire to see regulated and corrected by such further regulations, and the appointment of overlookers, as may seem meet to your worships, and most conducive to the safety and interests of the public service. And your memorialists, &c., &c.

The result of this appeal has been that, whether by tacit consent or in open defiance of certain acts of suspension of licenses, the result of this memorial we know not; but the very juveniles, incapacitated from serving as drivers and conductors, respectively by reason of non-age, are at the present time discharging their wonted duties just as though there was no corporate body to regulate their actions, nor any code of laws whereby their avocations are to be governed. Myself, with some others, men of families, having been unfairly displaced by this nefarious system of apathy or collusion on the part of the Corporation itself, which is either afraid of running counter to the will and dictum of the omnibus proprietors, or more disposed to row in the same boat with these overbearing interests, are desirous of asking, through your columns, the authorities whether the code of by-laws is to be a dead letter, through the want of public spirit of the body corporate to administer them?

The duties of inspector, both inadequate to this enforcement, and useless as to the method of surveillance, ought to be displaced by a proper system and staff of informers, to whom, as an incitement to vigilance and duty, one half of all penalties and convictions ought to be paid.

Referring you, Mr. Editor, to the several clauses in the by-laws, promulgated February 13th, 1861, and particularly to the seventh and those ennumerated above, we would ask, will you lend a helping hand to rectify this corporate supineness?

Yours, &c.,

DRIVER.

Sydney, February.

THE SOUTH HEAD TELEGRAPH.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Manning's complaint in your issue of Saturday last, I beg to inform that gentleman and the public that his message was delayed through pre-occupation of the line with cricketing telegrams from the temporary office in the Domain; and that such unusual delays seldom occur unless through interruptions to the lines, which, like the steamer Hunter, are liable to get out of order.

I think Mr. Manning might have given the department a little credit, by stating that he was informed by the clerk to whom he handed his message, that a report had just been received from South Head, stating that the steamer Hunter was then three miles to the southward, which was in reality a gratuitous reply to his unfortunate message.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

E. C. CRACKNELL.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Perhaps you will allow me space in your valuable paper to make the following suggestion, and one which, I am confident, if properly carried out, would prove itself highly beneficial to the public at large. It is this, viz., that all cattle, whether fat or lean, travelling from Bathurst to Sydney, keep the old line of road, via the Sod-walls to Bowenfels, from thence (and the Mudgee cattle also) follow Bell's line. By so doing, the Western Road, I feel certain, would be passable in all sorts of weather. However good repair the roads may be in after a heavy fall of rain, I deem it nearly impossible for man to keep them in a passable state at £50 per mile, whilst cattle travel thereon. By following the above line, cattle would come to market in better condition, and merchandise reach its destination with more safety, and in a shorter time.

I am, yours,

H.

A SHREWD GUESS.—In America, a certain public functionary having resolved to change his lodgings, sent one of the waiters of the hotel where he had selected apartments after his baggage. Meeting the waiter an hour or two afterwards, he said, "Well, John, did you bring my baggage down?" "No, sar." "Why—what was the reason?" "Case, sir, the gentleman said you had not paid your bill." "Not paid my bill! Why that's singular—he knew me very well." "Well, mebbe," rejoined John thoughtfully, "dat was de reason he wouldn't gib me the baggage." The gentleman laughed, and paid his bill.

WHAT THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE REALLY IS.

(From the Liverpool Albion.)

THE Roman College of Augurs was a very singular institution. The confraternity is thus described in "Maunder's Treasury":—"Augur, an officer among the Romans appointed to foretel future events by the chattering and feeding of birds. Their dignity was so much respected that they were never deposed, nor any one substituted in their place, though convicted of the most enormous crimes."

There was also another public institution at Rome, thus described by the same erudite authority.—"Feciales, a college instituted at Rome. Their business was to be arbitrators of all matters relating to war and peace, and to be the guardians of the public faith." The Romans were wise enough in their generation not to give much power in the State to the former personages; far less did it even enter into their imagination to subordinate to them the Fecial College, or to make arbitrators of war and peace, and guardians of the public faith, out of men who might have been convicted of enormous crimes.

In England, of modern times, we have adopted a different system. It is true that formerly the Sovereign's Council, consisting of the High Officers of State, together with the Judges and the Chancellor, were the Feciales of our realm, acting under, and limited by, the law of the land in the manner set forth as follows in "Somers' Tracts:"—

> "As to the setting of the Great Seal to foreign alliances, the Lord Chancellor has a plain rule to follow; that is, humbly to inform the King that he cannot legally set the Great Seal of England to a matter of that consequence, unless the same be first stated and resolved in Council, which method being observed the Chancellor is safe and the Council answerable. It is an innovation by evil Ministers that war and peace, and matters of the highest consequence, should be finally concluded in a secret cabal, and only pass through the Privy Council, for forms sake, as a conduit pipe to convey these resolutions with authority to the *people*."

The Great Seal, that is, the sanction at once of the Crown, the Council, and the Law, was requisite to authorise and hold harmless any British subject who should have intercourse on public matters with any foreigner, and without this he was subject to a *præmunire*.

The last new blue-book on the Diplomatic Service put on formal record an alteration in practice, which, is, in reality, an usurpation of Augurs over Feciales; for in truth, there is no slight analogy between our diplomatists and the former not very respectable body; for ours, like theirs, assume a prescience, which is, indeed, soothsaying on velvet, when gentlemen who have arranged a train of events claim a power to predict the issue; the employment of ours, as of theirs, includes a good deal of chattering and feeling of irrational animals; and, like them, we do not think it necessary to remove ours from office even when they have forged dispatches, as in the case of the Afghan blue books.

It is not easy to see why this committee of inquiry into the diplomatic service was ever instituted. It turns out to be a pratical joke of rather an alarming nature. Cicero, who had a turn for grave humour, and has recorded that, being himself an augur, he never could meet a brother of the profession without laughing, would have been diverted at a commission of junior augurs appointed by the senate to inquire into the usages of their seniors. Practically this commission has the same result; for Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Layard, both Under-Foreign Secretaries, are the two leading examiners, and the only two who question on any point of the slightest importance to the public; while the principal witnesses are Lord Clarendon, Lord Malmesbury, and Lord Russell—the last appearing both as one of the committee and one of the witnesses. Indeed it may excite some surprise, from the character of the commission, and of the noble Foreign Secretary himself, that he did not take the opportunity of questioning himself in his double character; thus procuring his favourite enjoyment of an interminable monologue, as well as conducting his self-examination with regard to his own foreign policy in such a manner as to merit from himself, at its conclusion, the warmest eulogium of himself. Be this as it may, we cannot expect to find under-secretaries questioning chief secretaries very closely, especially as Mr. Layard was at the moment working for the appointment which he has since obtained.

The evidence given is so voluminous, and some of it so very important, that we propose returning to it on more than one occasion. At present we will give but a few extracts, to show how completely diplomacy has superseded the law of the land, and the results therefrom ensuing.

Mr. Hammond, permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is the first witness examined. In answer to question 24, he states:

> "I do not know the practice in the foreign service as to constituting secretaries of legation. In our service it is under the sign manual, and it used to be under the Great Seal. The latter practice has, however, been abolished of late years, and it is now merely a commission under the sign manual, *and I believe the office seal.*"

Mr. Hammond does not say by whom has been abolished what he calls a practice, but which is in reality a legal obligation. Assuredly it has not been by consent of Parliament that the office seal of the Foreign-office has been held to give validity as a warrant superior to the Great Seal of England. Again:—Mr. Hammond, in reply to question 30, says

> "At one time I daresay we had not above two or three missions on the Continent: I should say that diplomacy never became recognised in this country as a profession, even in the most limited sense of the word, until the peace of 1815."

Antecedent to the peace of 1815, though we had been engaged in the most desperate and deadly struggle with the whole Continent of Europe, we had never heard of such a thing as a foreign intervention or a diplomatic war; and, indeed, we had no wars unless formally entered into with all the procedures necessary to make war lawful, and with the approbation and assent of Parliament. Since that period we have never been without a Foreign-office war; the consequence being, that since "diplomacy was recognised as a profession," our expenditure for the army, navy, and ordnance has increased between 1827 and 1857 from £16,000,000 to £25,000,000, and for the civil service, in the same period, from £5,000,000 to £9,000,000. That this increase of taxation will continue in the same ratio is prognosticated by Mr. Hammond, in answer to question 33:

> "And the tendency of the whole service of late years has been, has it not, to become more and more a regular profession?" Answer, "Yes."

If any one should doubt the deduction, we refer him to the negotiations in Persia leading up to the Affghan war ordered from the Foreign-office, as well as the invasion of Persia in 1836, similarly ordered, all bringing about the recent anarchy in India: to the first and subsequent China wars, also commanded from Downing-street, the nation being kept in the dark; the blockade of the Piræus, similarly ordered, as well as other interferences in Greece; the proceedings on the coast of Syria in 1840; the secret and confidential communications with St. Petersburg, leading up to the expedition to the Crimea, inclusive of the order from the Foreign-office menacing the Sultan if he reinforced his fleet before the Sinope massacre, and of that prohibiting Omar Pasha from marching to the relief of Kars; the British Legion in Spain; the blockades of Mexico and Buenos Ayres in former years; and, prospectively, the proposed intervention in Mexico, and invasion of Japan.

At question 94 Mr. Hammond informs us that "an envoy represents the Government." We had imagined that, as Vattel puts it, an envoy represents the sovereign by whom he is *envoye*, or sent, though in a rank second to ambassadors. It appears that, now diplomacy claims to be a profession, it claims to have the sovereign right of sending envoys of its own. Mr. Hammond speaks more decidedly of this usurpation at question 114:—

> "I think nothing would be more injurious to the public interests than to lay down a definite rule by which a Secretary of State should be precluded from appointing to an embassy or mission, or to any special diplomatic service, a person who has not been brought up in the Foreign Office."

It appears that the Queen is not recognised by that office save as an inferior; for example:—Question 288:—

> "If the Secretary of State should be out of town, and not with the Queen, and the despatches are of importance, copies would be made of the despatches and sent to the Queen, the originals going to the Secretary of State, wherever he may be."

It will be remembered that the Queen protested against these and other degradations of her office ten years ago, in her celebrated letter, when she said:

> The Queen expects to be kept informed of what passes between Lord Palmerston and the Foreign Ministers before important decisions are taken based upon that intercourse; to receive the foreign dispatches in good time; and to have the draft for her approval sent her in sufficient time to make herself acquainted with the contents before they are sent off.

Mr. Hammond's evidence shows how ineffectual was her protest. We must here conclude our extracts for the present, merely adding that even had the Roman Augurs usurped over the Consuls, Senate, and Feciales, there was no antagonistic state to rise on the ruins of the Great Republic; for the Parthian Kings, the only rivals to the power of Rome, had no emissaries similar to those alluded to in question 2576:

> "Have you formed any opinion as to the advisability of retaining our Ministers at the small German Courts?"

Lord Cowley answers

> —"Valuable acquaintance may be formed in those small Courts. At Stuttgard, for instance, I made the acquaintance of Prince Gortschakoff, Baron Brunow, Baron Meyendorf, and others who have distinguished themselves since."

Two of the valuable acquaintances of Lord Cowley are Russian Ambassadors. The third is the chief of the Russian Cabinet. We have here, then, without disguise, a revelation of the mainsprings of diplomatic action and of that "service which has now become a regular profession" superseding the Queen, contemning the law, and impoverishing, as well as endangering, the nation at large.

MAITLAND MARKETS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BUSINESS.—The amount of business transacted both with town and country has been rather better this week than last; the country business very brisk.

The markets remain much the same as the last report, no changes in the leading articles have been made, and in the minor ones but very trifling.

Sugars, firm: Company's crystals, £58 to £59 per ton; Company's No. 1, £46 to £47 per ton; Mauritius crystals, £49 to £50 per ton; Pampanga and dark Mauritius, £36 to £37 per ton.

Teas.—Black teas of good brand are firm, and worth £8 10s per chest; inferior brands plentiful; hysonskin very scarce, £9 to £10 per chest.

Liverpool and fine salts, £5 10s per ton; rock salt, £7 10s per ton.

Tobacco.—Negrohead tobacco firm at 5s 6d to 6s per lb; colonial very scarce, at 2s. to 2s. 1d. per lb.; cigars, No. 2, 90s. to 100s. per thousand; oilmen's stores are in good demand; English jams, 14s. to 15s. per dozen; bottled fruits, 13s. per dozen; pickles, pints, 10s. 6d. per dozen; salad oil scarce.

Carriage for the interior plentiful, preference given to horse teams.

Wool.—Considerable quantities have passed through, but no purchases have been made during the week. Buyers seem not inclined to operate until the arrival of the English mail.

Flour.—There is a fair demand for flour. Prices appear firm, although no prospect of any change. Fine flour, £15 per ton; seconds, £13 per ton.

Wheat.—The supply of wheat is still unequal to the demand. Purchases have been made this week at 4s. 9d. to 5s. per bushel, but the latter figure for very superior samples.

Maize.—There is very little maize at present in the market, and owing to the late continued rains and the fall in the Sydney market, prices are not high. Buyers are not disposed to give more than 5s to 5s 6d per bushel.

Bran and Pollard.—The stocks are but light; the demand is good; prices firm at 6s to 6s 6d per 100 lbs.

Hay.—Market very dull.

Lucerne hay £5 10s to £6 10s per ton.

Oats.—4s 6d to 5s per bushel.

Green Food.—Lucerne, 6s to 8s per cart load; 8d per dozen bundles wholesale, 1s retail.

Bread.—3½d per 2 lb. loaf wholesale, 4d retail.

Poultry.—Fowls, 1s 6d to 1s 9d per pair wholesale, 1s 9d to 2s 6d retail; ducks, 1s 9d to 2s 3d per pair wholesale, 2s 3d to 3s retail; geese, 5s to 5s 6d per pair wholesale, 6s to 8s retail; hen turkeys, 6s per pair wholesale, 7s retail; cock turkeys, 7s to 9s per pair wholesale, 9s to 12s retail.

Vegetables.—Potatoes 4s per cwt. wholesale, 5s retail; cabbages 2s to 4s per dozen wholesale, 4d to 6d each; onions, scarce, 3s per dozen pounds wholesale, 4d per pound retail; cucumbers 6d to 8d per dozen wholesale, 1d to 1½d each, vegetable marrows 2s 6d to 3s per dozen wholesale, 4d to 6d each; pumpkins 4s per dozen, 6d each.

Fruit.—Oranges, none in market this last week; Lisbon lemons 8d per dozen wholesale, 8d to 1s retail; common lemons 2d to 3d per dozen wholesale, 2s to 2s 6d retail; bananas 1s to 1s 6d per dozen wholesale, 2s to 2s 6d retail; pineapples 10s to 12s per dozen wholesale, 1s to 1s 3d each retail; nectarines, 1d to 2d per dozen wholesale, 2d to 4d retail; peaches, 3d to 4d per dozen wholesale, 4d to 6d retail; grapes, 1d to 2d per lb. wholesale, 2d to 4d retail; pears, 6d to 1s per dozen wholesale, 1d to 1½d each; apples, 4d to 1s 6d per dozen wholesale, 6d to 2s retail; water-melons, 2s 6d to 4s per dozen wholesale, 4d to 6d each; rock-melons 6s to 8s per dozen, 8d to 1s each.

Farm and Dairy Produce.—Butter 1s to 1s 3d per lb. wholesale, 1s 6d to 1s 9d retail; salt butter 6d to 8d per lb. wholesale, 8d to 10d retail; eggs 8d to 10d per dozen wholesale, 1s to 1s 3d retail; honey 5d per lb. wholesale, 8d retail; bacon, 4d to 6d per lb. wholesale, 8d to 10d retail.

Butchers' Meat.—Beef 10s to 12s per 100 lbs. wholesale, 2d to 2½d per lb. retail; salt beef, 12s per 100 lbs. wholesale; mutton 3½d per lb. wholesale, 4d to 5d per lb. retail; pork 6d to 7d per lb.; calves, 15s to 20s each; veal, 4d to 6d per lb.; lamb, very scarce, 4s 6d to 5s per quarter.

Tallow, £27 to £32 per ton; soap, best, 28s per cwt., second quality 26s, boxes 2s each; candles, 5d per lb. wholesale, 7½d per lb. retail.

Leather Market.—Sydney kip leather, 2s to 2s 3d per lb.; Maitland kip leather, 2s per lb.; Sydney sole leather, 1s 2d to 1s 4d per lb.; Maitland sole leather, 1s per lb.; calfskins, 5s to 6s per lb.; basils, 15s to 18s per dozen.

Hides 8s to 12s each; sheepskins 1s per lb.; pelts 6d per lb.

February 12.

STATION AND STOCK REPORTS.

[THOMAS CADELL.]

Stations.—No sales to report. Sheep runs well situated are in demand. Cattle runs sell at low rates, unless of first-class fattening descriptions, and near market.

Fat Cattle.—Few to hand this week, but there are large lots on the way to market. A few prime lots will sell at good rates to the trade. There is a slight improvement in the demand for prime cattle. Quotations: Good to prime, £3 to £3 10s; very prime bullocks, £3 10s to £4.

Fat Sheep.—A lot of Mr. Bettington's sold at about quotations. Prime wethers are in demand. Quotations: wethers, good to prime, 12s to 13s; ewes, 8s to 9s 6d.

Horses.—Useful saddle and harness horses are in demand. Unbroken stock can be quitted, but at low rates.

Store Cattle are dull of sale. Purchasers can now buy at very low rates. Quotations: Equal sexes, two to seven years, 22s 6d to 27s 6d; one to seven years, 20s to 25s; large lots offering at from 21s to 25s. I have a prime lot of 3600 well-bred cattle for sale.

Store Sheep.—The demand still continues for young ewes, and good sound breeding ewes, and for store wethers for fattening purposes. Quotations: Store wethers, 8s to 9s; maiden ewes, 12s to 14s, according to age and description; ewes, three to four years, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; ewes, four to five years, 10s 6d to 11s 6d; ewes, aged but not broken-mouthed, 7s 6d to 9s 6d; aged ewes, from 6s to 7s.

Working Bullocks, if good, young, and in condition, will sell at fair rates—say £10 to £12 per pair, with gear; inferior descriptions at nominal prices.

Milch Cows sell fairly if warranted quiet and good.

Quiet Steers and Heifers sell at better prices since the late fall of rain.

Store Pigs.—In demand.

Wool.—Dull of sale.

Tallow.—Beef, £33 to £34 per ton.

Hides.—Prime heavy 13s 6d to 14s 6d., other qualities according to weight and description.

Sheepskins.—6d to 7½d per lb., if full fleeced.

Land and Estates.—Can be sold, but at very low rates.

House Properties are not marketable, excepting at prices that will allow of a remunerative return for outlay.

[DODDS AND CO.]

Fat Cattle.—There has been a good supply of fat cattle in the yards this week, notwithstanding the Sydney buyers have been out. Two picked yards sold at £3 8s., but the remainder sold at £3 6s to £2 14s each. There cannot be said to be any scarcity just at present, but we expect in a short time that better prices will be obtainable.

Fat Wethers are saleable at from 12s to 13s each, and upwards; ewes 9s to 11s.

Working Bullocks are saleable at from £10 to £12 per pair.

Mixed Cattle sell better, owing to feed being more abundant.

Young Ewes are much enquired after, and sell freely from 11s to 14s each.

Store Wethers at 9s and upwards; but the prices obtainable altogether depend upon the country in which they are depasturing, and when and where they can be delivered.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

ENTRIES passed at the Customs during the week ending Saturday, February 15th.

IMPORTS.

Agricultural implements, 49 packages	£639	Hides, 94	£39
Apothecaries' ware, 16 packages	157	Ink, 4 cases	100
Apparel, 19 packages	70	Iron, 45 tons	495
Bedsteads, 1 case	25	Ironmongery, 101 packages	1181
Bellows, 4 cases	18	Jams, 584 cases	1031
Boots, 597 packages	13,736	Kangaroo skins, 4 cases	248
Books, 9 cases	260	Lumber, 33,965 pieces	1500
Brandy, 460 packages	765	Lobsters, 130 boxes	170
Beche-le-mer, 1½ ton	60	Leather goods, 2 cases	200
Brushware, 1 package	80	Leather, 9 packages	885
Bags, 5 bales	120	Medicine, 10 cases	80
Bacon, 10 cases	130	Matting, 184 rolls	800
Buggies, 2	100	Matches, 5 cases	11
Brooms, 20 cases	680	Machinery, 1 package	100
Beer, 109 packages	679	Millinery, 24 cases	500
Coachmaker's materials, 24 packages	156	Molasses, 21 hogsheads	140
Coconut oil, 4 tons	200	Nails, 142 kegs	253
Clocks, 133 cases	646	Oars, 970	200
Cheese, 66 cases	310	Oil, 1383 packages	2855
Canvas, 28 bales	1040	Oilstores, 598 packages	1364
Candles, 850 cases	1442	Opium, 2 cases	370
Copper, 44 cases	509	Perfumed spirits, 44 cases	791
Coal, 25 tons	25	Pipes, 1 case	100
Chairs, 332 cases	795	Pepper, 1 ton	80
China goods, 556 packages	1124	Pianos, 5	275
Cutlery, 10 cases	970	Perfumery, 16 cases	280
Cedar, 30,000 feet	75	Pails, 175 dozen	380
Clothes pins, 200 boxes	100	Paper, 79 bales	1047
Chimney-pieces, 36 cases	450	Quicksilver, 350 flasks	300
Carriages, 9	684	Resin, 118 barrels	254
Clothing, 25 packages	235	Rum, 153 hogsheads	1980
Corn shellers, 173	280	Rope, 120 coils	340
Drapery, 1046 packages	60,513	Sheep, 342	800
Dried apples, 380 barrels	509	Shafts, 9 boxes	80
Drugs, 2 packages	60	Saddlery, 87 cases	2114
Doors, 455	375	Salt, 730 tons	2524
Earthenware, 173 packages	3199	Sugar, 9863 bags	19,450
Effects, 12 packages	265	Stationery, 40 packages	574
Fruit, 737 packages	570	Silks, 3 cases	250
Fish, 304 packages	209	Starch, 100 boxes	80
Fancy goods, 30 packages	1519	Shoe pegs, 50 barrels	160
Furniture, 8 packages	199	Sewing machines, 64 cases	725
Felt, 20 packages	180	Staves, 37,740	1980
Flour, 387 tons	5575	Tools, 28 boxes	139
Gold, 7943 ozs	30,839	Tubs, 150 nests	480
Grindery, 1 case	30	Tea, 411 packages	2628
Glassware, 85 packages	622	Tallow, 21 casks	188
Geneva, 896 cases	487	Tobacco, 332 packages	7110
Galvanised iron, 60 cases	700	Timber, 64,819 feet	180
Hardware, 965 packages	3918	Vestas, 9 cases	150
Hay, 28 tons	200	Wine, 804 packages	6644
Herrings, 256 barrels	401	Whisky, 6 packages	88
Hats, 31 cases	672	Waggons, 4	280
		Woolpacks, 30 bales	130
		Wood ware, 270 packages	1100
		Wheat, 2850 bushels	800
		Wool, 550 bales	12,616

EXPORTS.

Ale, 67 packages	£157	Horns, 1390	£18
Bags, 5 bales	80	Hide-cuttings, 13¼ tons	180
Beer, 261 packages	479	Hoofs, 6¼ tons	75
Books, 7 cases	145	Ironmongery, 13 packages	150
Boots, 41 trunks	860	Leather, 7 bales	316
Brandy, 319 packages	1065	Leather goods, 14 packages	818
Beans, 34 hogsheads	250	Oil stores, 87 packages	940
Biscuits, 58 casks	250	Oil, 15 cases	27
Cedar, 8000 feet	800	Pearl shell, 1 ton	30
Cigars, 11 cases	257	Rice, 6¼ tons	120
Copper ore, 162 tons	787	Rum, 104 hogsheads	1309
Confectionery, 5 cases	15	Rosin, 35 barrels	70
Candles, 80 cases	100	Sheep, 35	380
Coffee, 1½ ton	110	Stationery, 5 cases	70
Coal, 301 tons	296	Salt, 103 tons	70
Drapery, 14 packages	475	Sugar, 151 tons	6184
Drugs, 81 packages	798	Maize, 3600	51
Effects, 30 packages	300	Tortoiseshell, 9 cases	388
Furniture, 27 packages	150	Tobacco, 22 packages	861
Fruit, 343 packages	628	Tea, 394 packages	2205
Fancy goods, 8 cases	95	Tallow, 230 casks	3689
Flour, 78 tons	1216	Vestas, 3 cases	35
Geneva, 419 cases	475	Wool, 3440 bales	122,358
Hats, 3 cases	65	Wine, 196 packages	1221
Hides, 12,464	8000	Whisky, 23 packages	259
Horses, 3	40	Whalebone, 154 bundles	1200
Hardware, 88 packages	696		

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 15.

Hunter (s.), 264 tons, Captain Mailler, from Clyde River and Wollongong the 14th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Hawden, Miss M'Donald, Rev. Mr. Rich, Messrs. Samuel, Scarvall, Tweedie, Wilson, Miller, and 27 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

FEBRUARY 16.

Bonnie Doon, barque, 350 tons, Captain Wyatt, from the South Sea Fishery. R. Towns and Co., agent.

City of Sydney (s.), 700 tons, Captain Rimmer, from Melbourne 13th instant. Passengers—Rev. Mr. Watkins, Rev. Mr. Rabone, Mrs. Caston, Mr. and Mrs. Ferner, Mrs. M'Mullin and child, Messrs. Coolie, Scott, Davis, Loughman, Ricketson, Burns, Haigh, Hart, Kinchant, Geech, Hill, Henriques, Talleman, Solmitz, Farr, Sparkes, J. Sparks, Creedman, and 61 in the steerage. A.S.N. Co., agents.

Prince of Denmark, schooner, 80 tons, Captain Bennett, from the South Sea Fishery. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 15.

Star King, for Melbourne.
Frederick, for Newcastle.
Caroline, for Melbourne, via Bellambi.
Balclutha (s.), for Melbourne and Adelaide.
Lord Ashley (s.), for Nelson.

FEBRUARY 16.

Shah Jehan, for Shanghai.
Don Juan, for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 16.

Macquarie, for Launceston ; Sachem, for Nagasaki ; Oriental for Shanghai.

CLEARANCES.—FEBRUARY 15.

Lord Ashley (s.), 287 tons, Captain Wheeler, for Nelson. Passengers—Miss Gurner, Mrs. Bannatyne, Miss Beazley, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Beazley, Messrs. Whitcombe, Gledell, Nation, Davis, Hill, Hall, Lane, Machen, Colliss, Dowling, Howardice, Cowper, Hedgecomb, Thomson, Browning, Sutton, Mitchell, and Daylds.

Oriental, ship, 500 tons, Captain Macey, for Shanghai. Passengers—Mrs. Macey and child.

Macquarie, schooner, 125 tons, Captain Fluerty, for Launceston.

Sachem, barque, 449 tons, Captain Atkins, for Nagasaki, in ballast.

Balclutha (s.), Captain Tronton, for Melbourne. Passengers—Miss Smith, Mrs. Moss, Miss Salmon, Mr. John Williams, Mr. Inman, Mr. H. H. Baragwanath, Mrs. Bransgrove, Mr. M'Bain, Mr. T. Gregg, Master S. Pass, Messrs. Horatio Martin, W. N. Poole, H. H. Stephenson, E. Stephenson, Wells, Laurence, Iddison, Mudie, Hearne, Caffyn, Mortlock, Bennett, Griffith, Sewell, Spiers, Pond, Stodhart, Mrs. Swanson, and 38 in the steerage. To Adelaide, 1 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—FEBRUARY 15.

General Wool, from Newcastle, with 216 tons coal ; Traveller, from Hawkesbury, with 300 bushels maize, 20 bags bran, 200 posts and rails, 4 coops poultry, 6 cases eggs ; Nil Desperandum, from Lake Macquarie, with 35,000 shingles ; Illalong (s.), from Morpeth, with 80 bales wool, 55 bales hay, 104 bags maize, 108 sheep, 2 horses, 1 coop poultry, 3 cases eggs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—FEBRUARY 15.

Sylph, John, for Brisbane Water ; Tiger, Pacific, Atlantic, Hirondelle, Liberty, Dart, for Newcastle ; Titania, for Shoalhaven ; Friends, for Tweed River ; Maid of the Lake, Nil Desperandum, for Lake Macquarie ; Lydia, for Port Stephens ; Numba, for Clyde River ; Sacramento, for Wollongong.

IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 15.

City of Sydney (s.), from Melbourne : 50 cases wine, 35 casks ale, 25 cases hams, 50 hogsheads ale, 22 barrels oatmeal, 200 cases pickles, 10 hogsheads beer, 400 cases old tom, 7 cases ginger, 99 hogsheads porter, 60 cases 250 boxes cheese, 199 drums 200 cases oil, 20 kegs seeds, 58 cases herrings, 67 cases lobsters, 72 boxes candles, 41 bags onions, 80 cases dry fish, 280 sundry packages, Order.

Bonnie Doon, from South Seas : 70 barrels sperm oil, R. Towns and Co.

FEBRUARY 16.

Prince of Denmark, from South Seas : 40 tons humpback oil, ½ ton beche-le-mer, Order.

EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 15.

Lord Ashley (s.), for Nelson : 2 hogsheads 82 mats sugar, 25 half-chests tea, 50 bags flour, 100 boxes candles, 11 cases 2 quarter-casks wine, 37 mats coffee, 60 bags rice, 10 casks beer, 87 packages, Learmouth, Dickinson, and Co. ; 64 bags sugar, 4 packages tea, 6 bags sugar, 27 packages, Fraser and Co. ; 2 quarter-casks wine, 20 casks brandy, 50 cases geneva, J. Powell ; 10 packages fruit, Woodward ; 20 bags rice, 15 cases geneva, 2 hogsheads brandy, 21 packages, S. A. Joseph ; 6 chests tea, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co. ; 2 cases tobacco, N. Giffard ; 28 cases ale, 1 hogshead 1 quarter-cask 3 cases wine, 16 packages, Herring, Harper, and Co. ; 3 quarter-casks wine, 13 packages tea, Brown and Co. ; 20 chests tea, 72 mats sugar, 3 cases cigars, 2 barrels coffee, 4 quarter-casks wine, 65 packages, H. Beit ; 50 cases brandy, 13 packages tea, 125 cases geneva, 30 cases whisky, 136 packages, H. Davis ; 1918 bags sugar, 2 hogsheads treacle, Colonial Sugar Company ; 3 bales paper, Sherriff and Downing ; 13 packages, Alderson and Sons ; 6 packages, Saddington and Sons ; 2 packages, Foss, Son, and Co. ; 25 packages, E. Vickery ; 12 cocks, P. N. Russell and Co. ; 1 box, C. Flanagan ; 7 packages, T. Aspinwall and Co. ; 5 cases wine, Wyndham and Co. ; 7 packages, Mackintosh, Hirst, and Co. ; 4 packages, Brush and Mac Donnell ; 1 case, Caird, Paterson, and Co. ; 4 packages, Gilfillan and Co. ; 10 bags salt, 10 bags rice, 120 packages, C. H. Powell ; 10 packages tea, J. Caldwell ; 2 bales bags, A. S. Webster ; 2 packages, Prince, Bray, and Ogg ; 2 bales, F. M'Nab and Co. ; 7 boxes, £35,000, 3 packages, Union Bank ; 3 cases, I. R. M. Co. ; 23 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co. ; 1 quarter-cask brandy, E. Wheeler ; 1 box copper, value £36, Bank of New South Wales ; 6 boxes £30,000, Oriental Bank ; 4 horses, Machen ; 2 horses, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. ; 50 packages, H. H. Beauchamp ; 8 cases fruit, Lee ; 5 packages, G. Chisholm.

Oriental, for Shanghai : 1 bag coffee, 5 cases geneva, 2 cases brandy, C. J. Macey.

Macquarie, for Launceston : 200 tons coal, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office, as follows :—

FOR OTAGO.—By the Jane Lockhart, this day, at noon.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the City of Sydney (s.), on Tuesday, at 2.30 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Telegraph (s.), on Tuesday, at 5.30 p.m.

MAILS BY THE BENARES.

General Post Office, February 5th, 1862.

The mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer BENARES will be made up at this office on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 9 a.m. for all letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, *i. e.*, at 8 and 10 a.m. respectively.

The following mails will be despatched, viz. :—To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern countries of Europe, via (when marked) Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered letters not addressed to the United Kingdom will not be received after 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 19th instant, but letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be registered from 9 to 10 a.m., 20th instant. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles" (in closed mail to France), or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rates.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid ; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles" is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed "by the closed mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent "via Trieste" the postage (as already notified) is 1s. the half-ounce.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

N.B.—All letters and newspapers posted in the iron letter receivers must be so posted before 7 a.m. 20th instant.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, February 15 : Wilhelm Ludwig, ship, 403 tons, Captain Banran, for Shanghai.

The Prince of Denmark, from the South Seas, has not sighted any vessels since leaving this port ; but Captain Bennett has on board no less than 300 live turtle of only three inches in length, which he collected on the coral reefs, and has kept in a large cask ; such a sight has never been witnessed in the colonies. He has also some 200 more preserved in spirits, together with several soldier crabs, a peculiar kind of fish found only on the reefs ; and, to the curious in such matters, really well worth seeing.

WHALERS REPORTED BY THE BONNIE DOON.—Andrews, of New Bedford, with 500 barrels, 44 months out, at Howe's Island, on the 7th instant ; Canton, of New Bedford, with 1200 barrels ; Newwark, of New Bedford, with 700 barrels ; Mercury, of New Bedford, with 1000 barrels ; Corrington, of New Bedford. No report —all spoken on the line.

The Bonnie Doon, from the South Seas, has had her voyage broken up, in consequence of the unfortunate death of her Commander, Captain King, which took place on the 2nd November. He had been suffering some months. He was buried on the island of Boro, one of the Malay Group. Captain King had been many years sailing from this port, and was much and deservedly respected by a large circle of friends.

The City of Sydney (s.) left Port Phillip at 5·30 p.m. on the 13th instant, and arrived here at midnight on the 15th instant. Experienced light variable winds to Cape Howe, and strong N. and N.E. winds the remainder of the passage. Passed the brig Gil Blas 10 miles S.W. of Ram Head.

The cargo of the Hunter (s.) consists of 147 bags potatoes, 8 bales leather, 36 hides, 3 horses, and sundries.

COLLISION.—Yesterday afternoon, as the Phantom steamer was returning from Manly Beach, when in Woolloomooloo Bay the new yacht Peri ran into her, striking the port paddle box with great force, smashing it through, and bent the steam pipe nearly double. The yacht had her bowsprit broke short to the stem, and the jib and gear torn out. Fortunately, however, the passengers in the steamer, who were sitting on the side bench, at once shifted, or a serious accident would have been inevitable. The Peri was first observed by the master of the steamer running down her moorings ; every precaution was taken to avoid accident, but a sudden puff struck the yacht, which caused her sails to fill, and notwithstanding the engines were reversed at full speed, when within fully two lengths of the Peri she struck the steamer as above stated. Those on board the steamer called out to the men in the boat, and did all in their power to save the collision.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

February 14.—Sir L. Newton, from Willunga.

DEPARTURE.

February 14.—Lady Bird (s.), from Portland.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

February 15, 9 a.m.—Armidale, E., fine.
Tamworth, calm, fine.
Murrurundi, S.E., fine.
Newcastle, S.E., fine.
Mudgee, calm, fine.
Bathurst, W., fine.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial, communication perfect.
Northern ,, ,,
Kiandra ,, ,,
Western ,, ,,
Railway ,, ,,
South Head ,, ,,
Adelaide ,, ,,
,, ,,

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

February 15.—Samson, steamer, from Sydney.

February 15.—Active, schooner, 128 tons, Dobson, from Otago, New Zealand, 29th ultimo.

DEPARTURES.

February 14.—White Star, ship, Kerr, for Otago, New Zealand, with 3011 sheep, and 100 tons hay. Passengers—Mrs. Kerr 3 children and servant, and 7 in the intermediate.

February 14.—Yarra, schooner, Finlayson, for Melbourne, with 300 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 14.—Grafton, from Sydney.

The White Star was towed to sea yesterday by the Victoria and Lowestoft, steamers.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

February 8.—Prompt, Matador, from Newcastle ; Agnes, from Java.

February 9.—A. H. Badger, Lion, Venture, from Newcastle ; Pathfinder, from Hamburg.

February 10.—Martha, Thames, from Newcastle ; City of Sydney (s.), from Sydney.

February 11.—Monarch, Squaw, from Newcastle ; Vanquish, from Sydney.

February 12.—Warren Goddard, Kellermont, from Newcastle ; Despatch from Foo Chow ; Planter, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

February 8.—Queen of India, for Point de Galle ; Albion, for Bombay.

February 9.—Charles for Valparaiso.

February 10.—Gil Blas, George, for Sydney ; Sebim, Express, Esperanza, Anna Maria, Victor, for Newcastle.

February 11.—Pearl, Pamell, for Newcastle.

February 12.—Chrishna, Fortune, for Newcastle.

CLEARED OUT.

February 12.—Josephine, 176, Copeland, for Sydney : 150 barrels rosin, 500 cases geneva, 45 tons flour, 13,400 slates.

THE BURNING OF THE EMPRESS OF THE SEA.—It has already been announced that the Pilot Board had instituted an inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Pilot Kennedy, in not having scuttled the Empress of the Sea when burning in Port Phillip Bay, on the 19th December. The investigation has been terminated, and the board has arrived at the decision,—"That Mr. Kennedy (taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed) was justified in taking the steps he did in not scuttling that vessel."—*Argus*, February 11.

The pilot in charge at Bluff Harbour, New Zealand, requests that all masters of ships on approaching the Bluff Head, will fire one or two guns, as from the nature of the land he cannot see them until they are very close in. Attention to this will greatly facilitate his boarding them.—*Argus*, February 12.

The ship Eli Whitney was at Bluff Harbour loading wool for this port when the New Great Britain left on the 26th ultimo.—*Argus*, February 12.

The Governor Wynyard, Captain Phillips, returned yesterday (Thursday), with a full cargo from the wreck of the George Marshall. It seems to consist for the most part of soft goods, with a quantity of candles. The valuable portion of the cargo—that of tobacco, wines, and spirits—has not been got at, as the lighter goods had to be moved first. A Sydney diver (Wheelaw) with a diving apparatus, goes to the wreck at once. Although some time may elapse ere the whole of the cargo may be recovered, it is generally believed that the buyers of the wreck have made a good purchase, the more, as the men sent down to take charge pull well together.—*Launceston Examiner*, February.

CAPE OTWAY.

February 12.—Melanie, from Colombo, for Sydney.

LAUNCESTON.

ARRIVAL.

February 7.—Mariposa, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

February 5.—Mercury, for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

February 11.—Ann and Jane, Ann Saunderson, from Newcastle.

NEW ZEALAND.

PORT CHALMERS.

DEPARTURES.

February 1.—Donati, Colchester, for Newcastle.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33° 51' 41". Longitude, 10h. 4m. 46s.

The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 55m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 15.

Drapery, 1 package ...	£40	Hardware, 182 packages	£1179
Earthenware, 23 crates ...	150	Perfumed spirits, 3 cases	83
Fruit, 93 packages ...	90	Rum, 30 hogsheads ...	600
Felt, 20 packages ...	180	Salt, 50 tons ...	300
Glassware, 2 packages ...	100	Tobacco, 425 packages ...	6800

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Feb. 15.	8.30 a.m.	E.N.E.	Light, with thick fog.
	Noon.	N.E.	Moderate, and clear.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Fresh, and ditto.
Feb. 16.	8.30 a.m.	N.E.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.E.	Strong, and clear.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN AT 9 A.M. FEBRUARY 15TH, 1862.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Albury ...	29·316	82·	78·5	71·5	99·	60·	0	N. E.	2	0
Goulburn.	27·879	66·	71·	71·	91·	55·	0·11	S.E.	1	6
Bathurst .	27·912	71·	73·	0·	89·	54·	0·05	S.E.	1	6
Windsor...	30·010	77·9	82·3	73·	92·	67·	0	N.E.	1	3
Newcastle	30·654	76·	78·7	70·	84·9	70·5	0	S.E.	2	2

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

February 15.—Albury, fine and clear ; Goulburn, dense fog in morning, fine throughout day ; Bathurst, fine ; Windsor, fine ; Newcastle, fine and clear.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1862, February.		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After
17	MONDAY	5 28	6 32	10 13	10 38

MOON.—Last quarter, 22nd instant, 0h. 22m., a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1862.

A PUBLICATION has been placed in our hands entitled "The American Crisis ; or the True Issue, Slavery or Liberty ?" by WILLIAM PATTON, D.D.

Dr. PATTON is well known to the religious public of England as an eminent clergyman, who has identified himself with all the great moral and religious questions of America. The pamphlet which he has written is intended to defend the union—to trace the origin of the war, and to explain the causes of separation, and to point out the encouragements offered to those who are contending for what he believes to be the cause of liberty. We have given the opposite side of the question pretty fully, and it is proper that the facts and arguments of the champion of the residuary States should be fairly estimated. Many of these are, however, already before the public in a scattered form, and will be familiar to all the students of American history.

Dr. PATTON has taken great pains to show that all the United States are one nation, in opposition to the idea which has been recently enforced—that the States retain the power severally of disowning at pleasure the national Government. This point, however, so far as it can be settled by documentary evidence, is fully set at rest.

Originally the United States, consisting of thirteen, formed a temporary union for the purpose of establishing their independence. In this document they maintained that each State retained its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, "and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this federation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled." This loose compact, however, was found incapable of meeting the difficulties of ordinary Government much less of war. In 1787 a Constitution was proposed by GEORGE WASHINGTON, the purport of which is stated in these words :—"In all our deliberations we kept steadily in view that which appeared to us the greatest interest of every true American—the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence." The framework of this constitution was submitted to the convention of delegates, chosen in each State by the people thereof. The object is stated as having been "to establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and procure the blessings of order and liberty for themselves and posterity." To this convention Dr. PATTON asserts which devised the constitution, the people, and not the States of the Union, were the original parties. The restrictions on the power of individual States are explicit. They cannot have fleets or armies. They cannot coin money or send ambassadors, or make treaties, or declare war, or repel invasion, except upon urgency. They cannot contract alliances—annex, purchase, or acquire territory beyond their original boundaries ; they cannot establish postal arrangements or levy Custom-house dues on exports or imports. All these functions are forbidden to the separate States and vested in the general government. From all this it is made clear that the sovereign rights of the States were surrendered under the Constitution to the general government. "The thirty-four States," says Dr. PATTON, "are not a confederacy of independent sovereignties, and the Constitution is not an agreement or compact made between thirty-four partners. The United States is the union of all the people of one nation, each State with its population being an integral part of the whole." This view Dr. PATTON establishes by reference to WASHINGTON—a sacred authority with every true American. In his farewell to the people of the United States, this illustrious man observed :—

"The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and to alter their Constitutions of Government ; but the Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly binding upon all. The very idea of the power, and the right of the people to establish Government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government. All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive to this fundamental principle and of fatal tendency.

"But still more definitive and instructive are the following sentences :—'The unity of Government which constitutes you one people is also now dear to you. It is justly so ; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your property, of that very liberty which you so highly prize.' This was the deliberate judgment of this great man after watching and administering the Constitution for eight years. He not only thus expressed his own conviction of the inestimable importance of the "consolidation of the Union" to the best permanent interests of the people, even to the preservation of liberty itself, but he utters thus his deep-toned and emphatic warnings against the very first movement towards any infraction of this Union :—"But as it is easy to foresee that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth,—as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed,—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union, to your collective and individual happiness ; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity—watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety—discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned—and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Dr. PATTON then refers to the modern expositors of the principles of the American Constitution, particularly to Mr. WEBSTER, who lays down the following principles :—

"And now, Sir, against all these theories and opinions, I maintain,—

"1. That the Constitution of the United States is not a league, confederacy, or compact between the people of the several States in their sovereign capacities ; but a Government proper, founded on the adoption of the people, and creating direct relations between itself and individuals.

"2. That no State authority has power to dissolve these relations ; that nothing can dissolve them but revolution ; and that, consequently, there can be no such thing as secession without revolution.

"3. That there is a supreme law, consisting of the Constitution of the United States, and acts of Congress passed in pursuance of it, and treaties ; and that, in cases not capable of assuming the character of a suit in law or equity, Congress must judge of, and finally interpret, this supreme law so often as it has occasion to pass acts of legislation, and in cases capable of assuming, and actually assuming, the character of a suit, the Supreme Court of the United States is the final interpreter.

"4. That an attempt by a State to abrogate, annul, or nullify an act of Congress, or to arrest its operation within her limits, on the ground that, in her opinion, such law is unconstitutional, is a direct usurpation on the just powers of the general Government, and on the equal rights of other states ; a plain violation of the Constitution, and a proceeding essentially revolutionary in its character and tendency."

At various times in the history of the United States an attempt has been made to assert the latent right of the several States to separate from the Union by calling the Constitution "a league." This conduct has not been confined to the people of the South. All sound American statesmen have maintained, what will not be disputed by any English statesman, that independence was merged in the great compact which united the whole confederation in one national life.

Dr. PATTON then proceeds to point out the moral character of the separation, and that the separatists had no fair grievance. Mr. LINCOLN was elected in harmony with the constitution. The Southern members possessed equal privileges in all respects with their fellow-citizens. They were not governed by rigorous laws. Their slave *property* was favoured in taxation, being valued at one-fourth of its market price. They possessed pre-eminent power in the legislation of the country. Their nominees engrossed nearly all the dignities and emoluments of Government.

"They do not plead that they were denied a fair share of the offices of the general Government. On this point I will quote from an editorial of the *New Orleans Picayune*, as reprinted in the Washington *National Intelligencer* for November 13th, 1860. He says, 'From 1789 to the election of Martin Van Buren in 1841, a period of sixty years, a Southern man occupied the chief executive, with the exception of the single term of each of the two Adams'.' 'During the period of nearly two generations, two-thirds of the foreign missions, and the more important of the domestic offices, were enjoyed by Southern men.' 'From 1841 to 1860 but two Presidents have been elected, Harrison and Filmore, who were not emphatically the choice and really nominated and elected by the South. Of the six Presidents since 1841, three were Southern men.' 'It was the boast of Southern statesmen that the South had dictated the domestic policy of the nation.' This testimony from this unimpeachable authority, confirmed as it is by the actual facts of the appointments made to the respective offices under the Government, prove that the South, so far from being excluded, have enjoyed an unusually large share of public offices."

To favour their interests, Louisiana was purchased at the price of £3,000,000. The Texas, conquered from Mexico, were admitted into the Union. The invasion of California, and its subsequent purchase, was affected under their auspices.

"In April, 1842, Mr. Wise, of Virginia, in a speech on the floor of Congress, openly avowed the policy of conquest, and predicted its accomplishment for the purpose of extending slavery. He gloried that 'they would join the Texans, and proclaim a crusade against the rich States of the South, capture towns, rifle churches, and plant the lone star of the Texan banner on the Mexican capital.' 'Let the work once begin, and I do not know that this house would hold me very long. Give me five millions of dollars, and I would undertake to do it myself. I would place California where all the powers of Great Britain would never be able to reach it. Slavery should pour itself abroad, and find no limit but the Southern Ocean. War,' he adds, 'is a curse, but it has its blessings too. I would vote for this mission (of Waddy Thompson to Mexico) as a means of preserving peace ; but if it must lead to war, I would vote for it more willingly.'"

They possessed the constitutional means of relief which they disdained to seek. They made no peaceable appeal to the Congress for a division of the Union. Most of those acts of which the South now complains originated with its own parties as a compromise with the principles of the North.

Dr. PATTON then states what are the political issues involved in the controversy between the North and the South :—

"In the last Presidential election there were four parties in the field, each using all the appliances within their power to elect the favourite candidate. The first was the Republicans, who put in nomination Mr. Lincoln. Among the principles avowed on their platform or argued at the mass meetings and through the press, were—1. The solemn reiteration of the passage in the Declaration of Independence which affirms that 'all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are those of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' 2. No extension of slavery beyond its present limits, that no more Slave States shall be admitted to the Union, and that efficient measures must be adopted for the immediate and entire suppression of the slave trade. 3. The essential modification of the Fugitive Slave Law. 4. The reversal of the Dred Scott decision, in which Chief Justice Taney declared that 'black men had no rights which white men were bound to respect.' 5. The granting of homes, from the public lands, for the homeless."

He admits that the election of Mr. LINCOLN was a great anti-slavery triumph, and that it turned substantially upon that question. He then gives us the plan of the rebellion. Having elected Mr. BUCHANAN to the office of President, they employed the whole term in preparing for this last struggle. They distributed the army in distant parts of the country, withdrew arms and ammunition from the North, supplied the arsenals of the South, stationed the navy in distant seas—filled the Southern dockyards with munitions of war—leaving those of the North comparatively defenceless. They exhausted the treasury, and burdened the country with debt, that the Federal Government might be helpless. Their object was to provoke a Northern resistance, that they might have an apparent grievance ; "but the long-suffering patience of the Government afforded them not this, and they took the initiative and fired the first and fatal gun at Fort Sumter."

Dr. PATTON then gives us the execution of their plan. He says, that they seized the forts, the Custom-houses, the Treasury—that they raised armies in violation of the Constitution, that they trailed the federal flag through the streets, fired into the "Star of the West," threatened the citizens with "Southern steel," and, in the language of the confederate Secretary of War, they sought "to plant the flag of the Confederate States on the dome of the capitol (Washington), and on Fanuiel Hall, at Boston." The great object, he states in their own language, was "to establish a corner-stone resting on the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man, and that slavery is his natural and moral condition." The issue, then, to be decided by the war is, in Dr. PATTON's opinion, the "integrity of the Union, or a nation dismembered by rebellion ; the domination of slavery, or the maintenance of the spirit of liberty."

Dr. PATTON then attempts to combat the idea that there is no moral truth involved in the question—that it is a mere contest for power. If even it be a contest of power, he asks, "Should not England care which party prevails ? The slave interest has established a national power for the extension of slavery. The slaves have increased from 697,897 to 3,952,801, the whole power of the nation having been employed in its extension. Mr. DOUGLAS, in the *Nashville Patriot* says 'he cannot obliterate the fact that the slavery question underlies the whole controversy, and is the true cause of the contest of arms which is to come.' The object of the North is to put a cordon round slavery—that thus surrounded it may die—to live, it must have new soil, for it curses and exhausts the very earth on which it treads." The object of the great Southern rebellion is to overthrow free institutions, and to protect the powers of the State for filibustering extension of negro slavery.

"The great Southern rebellion is believed to be the result of a conspiracy to overthrow the free institutions of the United States when they should cease to be perverted for the use of filibustering and the extension of negro slavery : it is a conspiracy long plotted, well conceived, and nearly successful, directed by the men who originated the Ostend manifesto, who have encouraged the attempts on Cuba, who assisted Walker by pecuniary aid when they had it, and who advocate in Savannah, Charleston, and Mobile the reopening of the African slave trade.' The grand issue which the providence of God is forcing upon the United States is this,—Which shall rule, Slavery or Liberty ? The people are making haste to array themselves under the one or other of these banners. Multitudes at the North who were the apologists for slavery, and were willing, for the sake of peace and profit, to grant all that the South demanded, now say, 'Let the curse be wiped out now while our hand is in.' Said the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, in a speech recently delivered in New York city,—'Now the South, first by seceding, and, secondly, by firing on the old flag, have closed the door of reconciliation. He was for meeting them on their own ground. He would have no half-way measures, no compromises. Let us settle this thing speedily and surely. It may ruin this generation, but we owe it to the next that they shall have no such troubles as we have had. He would strike now, in our might, and, if necessary, wipe the South from the face of the earth. He knew that they would have civil war, and, what was far worse, servile war ; and he would make the prophecy that, by the time this matter was settled, the peculiar institution of the South would be swept away. Let us finish things while we are about it, and leave nothing behind us.' These are not the words of Wendell Phillips, nor of William Lloyd Garrison, the leaders of the Abolitionists,—these are not the utterances of a republican orator, but the deep convictions of the leader of the great democratic party in the State of New York and of the whole North. He but expresses the feelings of the great masses. Says the *Philadelphia North American*,—'It is not to be denied that Mr. Dickinson spoke the sentiments of vast numbers of people in the North, who are wearied out with this unending excitement, and are resolved now to make a finish of it in some way.' The democratic party now see how their confidence in the South has been betrayed, how they have been deceived and cheated by those Southern leaders with whom they had acted, and by whom they have been led to the very verge of treason ; and now they are the most intensely indignant at this foul rebellion. I am neither curious nor critical about the motives which may have influenced the masses at the North so thoroughly to change their convictions to that of united opposition to the Southern secession. I am well pleased that the providence of God has made a united North ; that that North now sees most clearly that slavery is *the great disturbing element* in our body politic ; that there can be no permanent peace whilst it is allowed any controlling power, and that it must now be placed where it can never again disturb the peace or endanger the permanency of the Union. I do not for a moment doubt that the same Divine Providence which is so actively and resolutely fighting against slavery will so advance that united North, that the grand and glorious result shall be the speedy and the entire abolition of slavery."

Notwithstanding all the power long possessed by the slave party in America, Dr. PATTON sees many encouragements for liberty. Nation after nation has abolished slavery. There was a time when Virginia was in favour of abolition, but there the slave was worth about £60. Lately he has been worth £300.

The great increase in the demand for cotton had created a feeling in behalf of slavery. An advance of a penny per pound is equal to £3,200,000. If England, however, can procure cotton from other sources, the price would fall, and this would be an argument which would be felt by every slaveholder. The North succeeded in securing the abolition of a series of gag laws, which were intended to prevent petition to the Congress for the abolition of slavery. In Texas the majority of the people are in favour of freedom, and have thus a feeling which will manifest itself when its immense territory is divided into separate states. California, once intended by the slaveholders as a new market, has been closed against them by the provision of the Constitution, "that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, should be tolerated in the State." The *fugitive slave law* has recoiled upon the South by the intense opposition it awakened ; the repeal of the Missouri compromise, by which slavery had been restricted within certain geographical degrees, induced the anti-slavery party to resolve that "no more slave states should be admitted into the Union."

From all these circumstances Dr. PATTON concludes that it is the "unmistakeable design of Providence to make slavery dig its own grave." The act of secession is, in the opinion of our author, the last fatal blow at slavery. The cotton monopoly is shaken by the consequences of the war. Europe is now looking to other quarters for a supply of this material. Dr. PATTON observes :—

"God has wrought into the very structure of human society a law which in its operation undermines and destroys monopolies, especially those which oppress the poor. To illustrate my meaning, I must briefly refer to a few examples. It is understood that certain distinguished bankers, with their immense wealth and widely extended agencies, undertook to control the market by holding the entire supply of quicksilver. The plan was simple, and the remuneration immense. They knew all the facts about quicksilver then patent —the annual consumption, the amount in the market, the sources of supply, and their ability to purchase and hold the entire stock. But one thing they did not and could not know, viz., what plans of development God then had in progress. It happened just then that new and rich discoveries were made of quicksilver in California, which defeated all their well-planned calculations. 'Go to now, ye that say, to-day or to-morrow we will go into such a city and continue there a year, and buy and sell and get gain ; whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow, for that ye ought to say, if the Lord will, we shall live and do this.'

"We are told that the kingdom of Naples once undertook the monopoly of sulphur, designing to make the world tributary to them. But, unfortunately for all their calculations, the busy meddling brains of chemists, who are always prying and curious, found out an article which to such an extent took the place of sulphur, as not only to destroy this monopoly, but to reduce the sulphur manufactories to the minimum profit.

"On the discovery of guano, the Peruvian Government undertook to monopolise this fertiliser, thus securing for themselves immense wealth. The high price drove the enterprising to make new discoveries of other deposits. So the restless chemists, having analysed the article and discovered all its parts and proportions, combined an article of the same ingredients as valuable to the farmer, and they have already, in some parts of the world, glutted the market with a new and cheaper fertiliser."

Our author enters into an elaborate consideration of the prospect of the cotton market, which we cannot now quote at large. From all these he comes to the conclusion that the dependence upon the South, which has been so proudly boasted and supposed to neutralise the antipathy of England to slavery, will be finally subverted, and "the star-spangled banner" finally wave

"O'er the land of the free, untrod by a slave."

Such, then, is the general outline of the work of Dr. PATTON, which may be taken as the view of the religious public in the United States, on the Northern side of the question. This party seems destined to exercise a very peculiar influence over the disorganised masses of the American people, and to furnish the only rallying principle which may prevent a moral as well as a national dissolution. There are great dangers incident to this element of social power, and it is impossible to foresee into what extravagance and folly it may rush, but the spirit of the old IRONSIDES is strong in the children of the North, and they are evidently on the eve of declaring a crusade against slavery in all its forms. In great revolutions that which finally prevails is the party that possesses a clear intelligible principle and aim. Colonel FREMONT, at the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, was all but in the majority as the representative of the Anti-slavery cause. Under the auspices of such men the religious antagonists of slavery may acquire the distinctness of view, and directness of purpose, before which all hesitating and compromising parties in great revolutions are finally swept away.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

MELBOURNE.

Friday evening.

THE cricket telegrams have produced much excitement.

A meeting of citizens has been held for the purpose of establishing a sailor's home. An allotment of land has been promised in Melbourne, and there is every prospect of success.

The non-arrival of the mail is causing stagnation in business.

Mr. Loader gave notice of motion to introduce the principle of free selection before survey over agricultural areas.

Saturday, 9 p.m.

The cricketing excitement is intense.

Colonel Robins died last night.

At the grand review on the Racecourse, this afternoon, 1200 of the Melbourne volunteers were on the field, and were minutely inspected by General Pratt.

ADELAIDE.

Friday evening.

Mr. Reynolds, the Treasurer, has sent in his resignation, which has been received. A great deal of sympathy is manifested towards him, the public thinking the editor was justified in consequence of the delay of the Treasurer in rebutting the charges, and not because of the graver charge of trafficking with public appointments.

A meeting of Mr. B. Nathan's creditors took place to-day. His liabilities are £37,000, assets £19,800. The resolution come to was that he should be made insolvent.

Mount Barker obtained the prize for wheat : weight sixty-eight and a half pounds.

General business dull, on account of the non-arrival of the mail.

MEETINGS.—The annual meeting, at Randwick, of the Auxiliary Branch of the Church Society, in the temporary church, at half-past seven p.m.—The New South Wales Rifle Association holds its annual meeting, at four p.m., in the Chamber of Commerce.—A special meeting takes place in the Board-room of the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, at 2 p.m., to elect an honorary physician and surgeon.—The Dalgleish Testimonial Fund Committee meets at half-past seven p.m., at the Lighthouse Hotel, Bathurst-street.

LECTURE.—This evening a lecture will be delivered in the Hall of Temperance, Pitt-street, at eight o'clock, by the Rev. W. R. Fletcher, M.A., of Victoria. Subject : "What is known of the interior of Australia." Mr. Thomas Holt, M.L.A., will preside, and the proceeds of the lecture are to be given to the building fund of the Congregational schoolroom at present in course of erection in Newtown.

ST. LEONARDS.—It will be seen on reference to our advertising columns, that Captain Crawhall, of the 12th, is to deliver a lecture at the School of Arts, St. Leonards, to-night, at eight o'clock. Subject : "The theory of musketry ; or, the rifle and how to use it."

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS DEBATING CLASS.—The endeavours which have for some time past been made to re-establish this class were finally completed on Friday evening last, by the election of officers for the ensuing six months. The balloting commenced at 8 p.m., closing at a quarter to 9 ; after which the scrutineers brought up their report, the result being as follows :—Chairman, Mr. Ayton ; vice-chairman, Mr. Pottie ; committee—Messrs. Crawford, M'Intosh, Pepper, Douglas, Drury, Calder (senior), Riley, Carroll, Harvie, Lamont, M'Cauley, and Jay. The committee then proceeded to the choice of secretary, when Mr. Harvie was elected unanimously. The following question was selected for the opening debate on next Friday evening, viz. :—"Ought the Government to encourage national sports."

CRICKET.—We are informed the Victorian Eleven, who will not leave Sydney until Tuesday, will play twenty-two of the Garrison Club to-day.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

THE Chief Commissioner accepted the surrender of the following estates :—

Daniel Rourke, of West Maitland, late storekeeper. Liabilities, £123 8s. Assets, £64 11s. Deficit, £58 17s. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

John Lock, of Hinton, late storekeeper. Liabilities—secured £174, unsecured £244 10s. 1d. : total, £418 10s. 1d. Assets available for unsecured creditors, £17 8s. 1d. ; total assets, £167 8s. 1d. Deficit, £251 2s. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, February 17.—Thomas Fletcher, Robert Carter, John Ellison, single meetings. William Markey, first. Leopold F. Sachs, second. James Barnes, for ratification, or otherwise, of creditors' directions to assignee. Samuel S. Rogers, adjourned examination.

Tuesday, 18.—*At Maitland* : Thomas Fuller, single, 11.

Wednesday, 19.—Louis Kremer, second. William Taylor, single. John Devine, first. John Bruggy, adjourned single. Elias Moses, and Benjamin Benjamin, third. Robert Beath, first. Anthony Vider, special, for proof of debts. Anthony G. Panton, and Kirchner and Co., special meetings, for proof of debts.

Friday, 21.—William Markey, second. George C. Welch, first. John Gough, special, for proof of debts. Henry W. Johnstone, special, for proof of debts. Michael M'Mahon, special, for proof of debts. John A. Williams, third. Hugh Hill, postponed third. John Beatson, special, for proof of debts.

Monday, 24.—John Devine, second. David S. Kirkwood, adjourned examination, and adjourned third. George Pattrick, adjourned examination. Furlong and Kennedy, and Roseland L. Lodge, examination meetings. *At Bathurst* : Robert Beath, second.

Wednesday, 26.—John Musgrave, special, for proof of debts. John O'Sullivan, single. John Carroll, single. George J. Crouch, special, for proof of debts. Garland and Bingham, special for proof of debts. William Ellis, special, for proof of debts. *At Wagga Wagga* : James O'Keeffe, third, 11.

Friday, 28.—George C. Welch, second. Mitchell and Co., special, for proof of debts. J. M'Evogue, third. James Carmichael, single. John Gardener, first. John S. Brown, first.

Wednesday, March 5.—Thomas Moon, single. William H. Organ, single. James K. Allen, first. Colin Grieve, first. William Carron, single. Thomas Campbell, single.

Friday, 7.—Henry M'Rickard, single. Andrew W. Nixon, first. Daniel Hancock, third. John Horsley, first. Thomas Wythes the younger, first. Charles J. Murphy, single. *At Bathurst* : John S. Brown, second, 11.

Tuesday, 11.—*At Maitland* : James Clements, single, 11.

Wednesday, 12.—James Morris, single. John Gardener, second. Robert Falls, single. Thomas Wholohan, first. Arthur K. Roscoe, single. William Edney, single. George Finlay, adjourned third. *At Albury* : John Horsley, second, 11.

Thursday, 13.—*At Albury* : Andrew W. Nixon, second, 11. *At Bathurst* : Thomas Wythes the younger, second, 11.

Friday, 14.—Patrick M'Carthy, single. Daniel Beek, special, for proof of debts. Alexander G. Panton, special, for proof of debts. Charles H. Roberts, third. *At Maitland* : James K. Allen, second, 11.

Wednesday, 19.—Thomas Wholohan, second. David Parker, second. Michael J. Davis, single.

Friday, 21.—Colin Grieve, second.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, 18.—Francis William Mitchell, George Patterson, Adam Howitt, Thomas Organ, Thomas O'Connell, Alexander Galbraith, Anthony Vider.

Tuesday, 25.—George Thomas, Julius Unger, Edwin Botterill, George Mancell, Elizabeth Kiefer, Florence Gleeson.

Tuesday, March 4.—Alexander Morrison, William Love, William Blakly, James Gardener, Thomas Ryan.

Tuesday, 11.—John M'Rae, William Irving, John Baptist Morris.

Tuesday 18.—John M'Donald, William Hogg Glover, William Shaughnessy.

LAW PROCEEDINGS, THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

JURY COURT.—Cuthbert v. Hogg (part heard) ; Irving v. Robey ; Robey v. the Australian Joint Stock Bank.

BANCO COURT.—Sirkett v. the Municipality of Redfern (part heard) ; Rossiter and another v. Dawson ; Chambers v. Clarke ; Byrnes v. Buckland ; Moffatt v. Galvia ; Horton v. Horton.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Campbell v. Josephson, examination ; Allison v. Kellick, examination ; re Nixon, an infant, minutes ; King v. Mitchell, taxation ; Brodie v. Webster, minutes.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

259 White v. Duffy	526 Colston v. Arthurs
459 Arthur v. Tobin	527 Philips v. Arthurs
460 Morgan v. M'Mahon	528 Weeland v. Hamburger
465 Graham v. O'Connor	529 Sharp v. Tolano
468 Trickett v. Driscoll	530 Berry v. Wooller
495 Kelly v. Sullivan	544 Macgregor v. Johnson
496 Buchanan v. Mullins	545 Vaughan v. Wilson
499 Josephson v. Morgan	550 Edwards v. Machen
501 Goodlet v. Malcolm	552 Mason v. Allen
507 Nixon v. Webb	555 Perkins v. Bannington
511 Stewart v. Newland	556 Perkins v. Bagnall
514 Tayt v. Starkey	562 Zions v. Momberg
515 Brown v. Dransfield	569 Caston v. Tickle
517 Kendall v. Dogherty	577 Johnson v. Croft
518 Hart v. Greer	578 Goddard v. Moore.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Cullen and Day.

Two persons, apprehended for drunkenness, were discharged ; and Thomas Dowling, who, while drunk had annoyed the passers-by with his indecent language, was ordered to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Mary Hanrahan, for having in a public place made use of obscene language, was sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

William Smith was summarily convicted of two larcenies —the first of stealing four pairs of trousers, valued at 40s., the property of John S. Jones, and the other of stealing a coat, valued at 15s., the property of David Clarkson. Both prosecutors are tailors, and the stolen garments were exposed for sale outside their shops. The prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned, with hard labour, three months for each offence.

Robert Kolme, apprehended on Saturday last on the authority of a telegram from Victoria, that he had deserted his wife, and by the Justices sitting on that day remanded for a week, was this morning brought before the Court, and further remanded for a week—to await the arrival of a warrant to justify his apprehension.

A man named Jennings having neglected to appear in obedience to a summons from this Court, a warrant was issued by Mr. Day for his apprehension. Some person, it appears, interested himself with Mr. Day on Jennings' behalf, and on his undertaking that the defendant should make his appearance to-day, his worship directed execution of the warrant to be stayed. Mr. Day and the complainant were in attendance, but Jennings was not. The warrant was therefore ordered to be executed without further delay.

THE POOR BOX.—Received from Mr. Scrivener 10s. ; relieved three persons.

THE ROSTER. — Monday, 17th February, Messrs. Murphy, Spence, and S. Cohen ; Tuesday 18th, Messrs. Ronald, Hogg, and Day ; Wednesday 19th, Messrs. G. Hill, Caldwell, and Levy ; Thursday 20th, Messrs. Cook, Smithers, Sutherland, and Birrell ; Friday 21, Messrs. Cooper, Rountree, and Manning ; Saturday 22nd, Messrs. Peden and Burdekin.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gigs, Dogcarts, Harness, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Electro Platedware, Table Cutlery, Household Furniture, and the Uncollected Assets, and Lease of Premises in the Estate of Messrs. Davies and Horton, Grafton.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MR. J. OCTAVIUS BRADLY.—On the premises of Mr. F. Waters, Galvanised Iron and Zinc Worker, 92, South Head Road, at 10 o'clock, Household Furniture, Zinc Piping, Guttering, Heads, &c. ; on the Premises, opposite Dind's Hotel, North Shore, at half-past 2 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Champagne, Claret, Beer, Soy, Sugar, &c. ; at their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the entire Cargo of Sugars ex Isabella Brown, from Mauritius ; part of the Cargo of Agincourt, from Hongkong, comprising Sugars, Teas, Ginger, Chowchow, Salt, and Oil ; Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Tobacco, &c., &c.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY AND CO.—At the residence of Sir Charles Nicholson, Darling Point, at 11 o'clock, the whole of his Household Furniture, Glass, China, Platedware, Oil Paintings, Works of Art, Curiosities, Carriages, Harness, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Ironmongery, and Sundries.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Dwelling-house and Allotment of Land, Jamison-street ; House and Allotment of Land, George street, Redfern ; extensive Block of House Property, nearly opposite the St. John's Tavern, Newtown ; two half-acre Allotments, town of St. Leonards ; the premises known as the Bush Inn, with 30 acres of Land, Ashfield ; Cottages and Land, Burwood ; Allotments of Land, on the river, at Parramatta ; Rose Farm and Homestead, on the river, South Grafton ; and Farm of 51 acres, with improvements, Good Dog, Shoalhaven.

MR. R. MURIEL. — At his New Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the entire Stock-in-Trade of Mr. Holbeck, comprising a varied assortment of Merchandise.

MESSRS. ROSSITER AND LAZARUS.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Pier Glasses, Carpet and Cloth Bags, Stationery, Ironmongery, Spirit Measures, Fancy Goods, &c.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Seasonable Boots and Shoes, Leather, Kangaroo Skins, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Copper Boiler, Mangle, Lathe, and Sundries.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Harness, &c.

MR. H. VAUGHAN.—In the Outer Domain, at 11 o'clock, a large Tent.

MR. W. TINDALL.—At Mr. J. Fullagar's Yards, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. PITT AND SULLIVAN.—At Mr. J. Fullagar's Yards, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. T. BURRETT.—At Mr. J. Galvin's Inn, Camden, at 12 o'clock, Houses and Land, town of Camden.

THE SHERIFF.—At the residence of defendant, Burnbank Hotel, Balmain, at 12 o'clock, Household Furniture, Ale, Wine, Spirits, &c.

HOLBECK's sale of his entire stock in trade will positively take place at Mr. Muriel's New Rooms, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel, this day, Monday, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock.—ADV.

MAURITIUS Sugar, China Sugar, Choice Teas, &c., Oilmen's Stores and Groceries.—Messrs. W. Dean and Co. request us to direct especial attention to their sales this day, at their Warehouse, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock, embracing the cargo of Mauritius sugars ex Isabella Brown ; the cargo of sugar and China goods ex Agincourt ; and 1000 packages oilmen's stores and groceries, just arrived. For particulars see advertisements.—ADV.

BOOT and shoe makers, storekeepers, and the trade are requested to be punctual in their attendance at Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co.'s sale of fresh landed seasonable boots and shoes ; and, also, a prime lot of leather, this day, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street.—ADV.

WE are requested by Messrs. Walter Bradley and Co. to direct special attention to their important sale, this day, at the residence of Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, Lindsay, Darling Point, of valuable oil paintings, marble statuary, ancient oak furniture, curiosities, &c., &c. The sale will commence punctually at 11 o'clock, and the carriages will be offered at 2 o'clock p.m. Omnibuses will leave the Rooms of the auctioneers, 233, George-street, at 10 o'clock precisely.—ADV.

THE REV. MR. FLETCHER'S LECTURE.

On Friday evening, the Rev. W. R. Fletcher, A.M., delivered, in the Congregational Schoolroom, Pitt-street, an able and interesting lecture in furtherance of the cause of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. Dr. Neild, having been called to the chair in the ordinary form, introduced Mr. Fletcher to the audience with a few appropriate remarks.

The rev. lecturer said that the subject of his lecture that evening was, "True Patriotism," taken in immediate relation to temperance, by which he meant an entire abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. He came there before them as the advocate of the highest principles, such as had long been held by the wise and by the good. They were not new, it was true, but they were well founded, and, in the application which he proposed to make of the great principles he was anxious to support, there might, perhaps, be some novelty. He desired, that evening, to use his best powers of persuasion upon all who heard him—to awaken the feelings of patriotism in the hearts of all present, and happy should he esteem himself if he could rouse any such feelings as might be, here and there, (hitherto) dormant into a generous and healthful activity. A true man was always a patriot in the best and widest sense of that word,—he might be styled a world's patriot, for the end of his ardent hopes was the well-being of the whole human race. Even if born in England or Scotland, he had still the warmest sentiments for other countries, and, if resident in Australia, the real patriot had a feeling for the country of his adoption little, if anything, short of that by which he was actuated towards the land of his birth. If Australia then should be found by such a man to be suffering painfully under any great evil, he would always be very ready to do what he could to remove that which was so objectionable — to help his fellow-citizens, and to ameliorate their social and moral condition. This he would be always desirous of doing, because it was the mission of a patriot to watch over the liberties of the people, and to see that they were set free, and kept free from any kind of bondage. Such was the end and object of the true patriot, and when it was effectually accomplished, then would come at last that golden era which was the poet's dream and the Christian's certainty. Here, in New South Wales, and in the sister colony of Victoria, the country might be said to be, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, a free country, for in both instances the Government was founded upon the same basis as that of the Fatherland, and was even, in some respects, exempt from certain restrictions which there had place. But, he would ask, was there no other tyranny but that which was associated with class over class? He thought that there was. A free man, it must be remembered, was a man who enjoyed the unfettered use of all his powers, and a free nation was that large and organised assemblage which was composed of such men. Of what was human freedom composed? It would be as well for them to stop and analyze what were its peculiar characteristics. To be truly free a man must be entirely free in seven different ways, and if his liberty, in any one of these ways, was, in any degree, infringed upon, he could not be said to be absolutely free. He must be free bodily, intellectually, and morally; he must be free as regarded his *purse*; he must be free socially, free politically, and, lastly, he must be free spiritually. The spirit of individual liberty was, in all these several respects, infringed upon by intemperance. Perfect liberty was not an exemption from law, but an enjoyment of all rights under law; there no was liberty without law, no freedom without self-imposed restraints, emanating from a wise and enlightened people. He did not say that the country was not free, but was she as free as she might be? Was not the before-mentioned sevenfold charter of the social freedom, on the contrary, infringed upon by the traffic in strong drink, carried on though it be under the sanction of the legislature, and uninterrupted by the censure of public opinion? In spite of all the coaxing and driving, this monster evil was unmanageable, it turned round upon all who meddled with it, and caused the death of thousands; it was a monster which it became their duty bravely to fight with and to exterminate, slaying it, as St. George did the dragon. And first, then, the powers of the muscular action of man were interfered with by intemperance. Almost every man had a certain stock of animal health, which, if he lived at a tolerable rate, would last him out for the term of his natural life. But if he made unwise demands upon that stock, if he forestalled and overtasked the strength and energy of his constitution, what was the result? Nothing but disease, and poverty, and death. He was like the foolish man that lived beyond his income—ruin, inevitable ruin, was before him, if he persisted in his folly; and the only way to avert the impending calamity was to exercise a painful and rigid economy over what such wastefulness had left. Medical men, in England and America, universally attributed the prevalence of disease in all its forms to indulgence in the use of intoxicating drinks, and the tables of insurance companies proved that deaths were twenty per cent. more frequent in the case of those who drank any intoxicating liquors at all, than in the case of those who altogether abstained from the use of such injurious compounds. If, then, it could be thus clearly shown that health, and strength, and longevity were, in all ordinary cases, the results of total abstinence, he thought he had a clear right to assume that it was not beneath the notice of a true patriot to exert himself in this cause. But again he asserted that the freedom of the intellectual powers of man was infringed upon by the accursed vice of intemperance. This was a melancholy and self-evident fact, which it was scarcely necessary for him to prove. In the brain, where all should be healthy activity and order, the presence of alcohol, in any degree, introduced weakness and utter confusion. Where would have been the grand discoveries and triumphs of Arkwright, Watt, and Stephenson if the brain in each of those great men had been disturbed in the working out of those thoughts by which they had become immortalised? The good service they had done to the world would, in such contingency, never have been known or thought of. On the vigorous action of the brain of man depended all that had ever been achieved by man in the cause of civilisation; on the brain of Columbus was sketched the outline map of America long before that vast continent was, by his energy, made known to the nations of Europe. In the brain of man and its mysterious capabilities consisted the enormous physical difference between a man and a beast. The gorilla, in the desert solitudes of Africa, might walk erect, and be endowed with untold strength, but he could not think; he might be able to break a gun across his knee, but no amount of education could ever teach him how to make one. To this brain of man, destined by the Creator to such great uses, no enemy was greater, or more deadly, than *alcohol*. What was intoxication but false brain excitement, and what was "seediness" but brain weariness? By how much through the operation of drink in this way was the country the worse; and what was lost to it of good that might otherwise be done, no human tongue could tell. Was it, he would again ask, not a work worthy of a patriot to save the intellectual powers of man from the tyrant thus exposed—to save the brain in which the mind of man worked out all its glorious problems from the suicide imposed thereupon by drink? He asserted, in the third place, that an indulgence in intoxicating liquors infringed upon the moral powers of man, and so was opposed to liberty. Immoral power and drink went hand in hand together. Intemperance was the canker-worm of modern society, the cause and the incentive of all the other evils by which it was disgraced. The moral power was something difficult to define, but of inappreciable value, superior even to the intellectual power, for that might be bright and cold, and devoid of the warmth and benevolence which were inseparable from the other. To this there was no enemy like intemperance, the parent of all vice and crime. One-half, at least, of the crimes of the age were attributable to drink—to drink, the proximate cause of prostitution, the bane of society, the snake that too often lay coiled up even in the Church. Was it not a melancholy fact that no less than 40,000 persons were, through this insidious enemy, cut off annually from the communion of the Church. What a waste of all that was valuable was here! Prostitution, such as disgraced our streets, was built upon drink, nourished and encouraged thereby in its wretched existence. The procuress, the seducer, and the seduced, all took it to drown remorse or to gratify their unbridled passions. That was a sad truth uttered by the poor London Magdalen, who said—"Ah, Sir, we could never live the life we do but for gin." A high authority in Scotland (the *Edinburgh Insurance Gazette*) had declared that one-third of the prostitution which existed might for ever be obviated if drunkenness could be done away with. The fourth phase of personal liberty which drink interfered with was the power of the purse—a power which men revered even to idolatry, and yet, strange to say, they let the devil "drink" rob them of their money. Great Britain expended annually in strong drink more than the cost of her Government, and Victoria had spent many millions during the last four or five years in the same profitless manner.

The lecturer here gave a variety of statistical details in support of his arguments, and pointed out the pecuniary deficit to the community caused by the loss of health in every individual member of it. He also insisted, at some length, upon the harm done to the country, in an economical point of view, by the flourishing of the trade of a publican to the indirect detriment of the butcher and the baker, and of other vendors of what might serve to fortify the health of man, instead of weakening and of destroying it. Drink, even in an economical point of view, was the bane of mercantile life. Speaking economically, the buyer of drink was the buyer of nothing; it was merely a giving away of gold,—a parting with wealth for which there was no return. The gold merely changed hands, and the country was the poorer for the exchange. It was only because this and the neighbouring colony were pretty rich spendthrifts that they had been able to stand the loss so long. Nearly one hundred millions of pounds had been sent home to Europe by Australia for port wine, brandy, whisky, and other intoxicating liquors. Then, again, the liberty of man was not absolute when *social freedom* was infringed upon, as it was by intemperance. How many great men had fallen victims to this predisposition to drink? Surely whatever pulled down and degraded great men was a nation's curse, and the mission of the patriot should be to do away with that which accomplished so great a misfortune. Drink had hastened the death of the most gifted sons of genius,—it was a leveller that made all alike, even where it did not immediately lead to death it brought all to the same base. It made men equal, not by raising those who were below, but by dragging down those who were above to one common pitch of degradation. In the sixth place, the political power of freedom was infringed upon by drink. No man could be in a proper state to exercise the elective franchise with which he was entrusted when his brain was "bemused with beer," and his sense of right and wrong deliberately confused by such a shameful indulgence as that afforded, in any degree, by the excitement of drink. How was it that the precincts of Parliament and of Muddledom were permitted to overlay? Let them look to it—this country could never have a purely representative parliament until drinking and voting at elections were for ever separated. [The reverend lecturer here introduced, in a very felicitous manner, a quotation from Carlisle—his address to a maudlin, discontented politician, who supposes himself to be oppressed by the institutions of his country, whilst, at the same time, he is "oppressed by nothing but his porter pot."] The last form in which liberty suffered through intemperance was as regarded the spiritual powers of man. In treating of this he desired to base his remarks upon the revealed Word of God, the declarations of which were explicit upon this matter. It was not possible for a man to be spiritually minded if he were a frequenter of public-houses. The ordinary attendant at any place of worship was conscious that they could not consistently frequent the house of prayer and places where intoxicating drinks were sold. Traffic in drink was antagonistic to all spiritual life and they were bound to oppose it. It was a question of the Church and God against drink and the devil. What, then, in conclusion, was to be done? Let them, at least, do their part,—let each give over his individual share in these unhallowed potations, and illustrate his warnings by the force of his example. But this was not all. They must agitate for an intervention of the Legislature to impose restrictions on the sale of strong drinks; they must invoke the strong arm of the law to ward off these temptations to destruction which were the ruin of so many. What was proposed was, to throw the licensing power into the hands of the people, and to allow two-thirds of the inhabitants of any locality absolutely to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in any such place. Let the people speak whether they would have the thing or not. Why was this liberty, demanded for the majority, to be refused? It could only be denied because it was felt, by self-interest, that the concession of what was asked for was opposed to the conscience of the people.

The rev. gentleman, at the conclusion of his lecture (of which the above is but an imperfect outline) was loudly cheered by his audience. Thanks were voted to him by the meeting, which, after some brief discussion of the total abstinence principles, broke up shortly before ten o'clock.

The Rev. W. B. Clarke's Lecture.—A lecture upon the Recent Geological Discoveries in Australia, read by the Rev. W. B. Clarke before the Philosophical Society of New South Wales on the 20th of November last, and published a few days subsequently in our columns, has been issued in the form of a pamphlet. Mr. Clarke has appended to his lecture several extracts from the writings of other eminent geologists bearing on the subject of his enquiries, and also a memorandum of the recent journeys of exploration across the continent of Australia, with particular reference to the route of Messrs. Burke and Wills, as illustrating some of the physical features of the newly-discovered country. The pamphlet extends to sixty pages, and will be esteemed of great value as a record of the researches of an accomplished geologist into the correlation of the Australasian formations with those of Europe.

The District Court.—The East Maitland District Court commenced its sittings on Monday, and adjourned on Thursday, after a daily sederunt of about six hours. This is the first occasion on which the concurrent jurisdiction of the East and West Maitland Courts, lately proclaimed, has been exercised, and, so far as we have been able to observe, the change has worked well, and given satisfaction to all parties. The next sittings of the Court will take place in West Maitland, at the usual term, three months hence. Although the jurisdiction is concurrent, we believe the distinctive titles of the courts will remain unchanged.—*Maitland Mercury.*

Gold News.—The *Ovens Constitution* of the 11th instant says:—The reefing community at Growler's Creek have been considerably agitated by the discovery of some very rich stone on the Hit-or-Miss claim, which good judges, at the lowest calculation, are of opinion will yield fifty ounces to the ton. The width of the vein at present is about seven inches, and increases as it is opened up. It is a matter of great satisfaction to the owners, as they have worked the claims for months past on little more than hope. The Home Reef is again improving, with every probability of yielding a handsome reward to the parties working it; the same may be said of the White Star, stone from which is now going through the mill. The Pioneer still continues to pay well, averaging over two ounces to the ton, with plenty of stone. The William Tell party have started their new machine, and will commence crushing at once. Alluvial mining is being proceeded with steadily, the various parties expressing themselves quite satisfied with their prospects—indeed, some of them are even now contemplating a visit to the Great Exhibition.—Yesterday, we understand, some pleasurable excitement was created among the reefers about Bowman's Forest Reef, by the announcement of what is supposed to be a continuation of Heap's Reef. In the claim where it is struck, the quartz is about three feet wide, and presents appearances which favour the hope that it will yield two to two and a half ounces to the ton. This is the second discovery of the kind within the last ten days, and there are now nine claims taken up on the line—a satisfactory proof that the enterprise of our quartz miners is not yet extinct.

Black Sand.—We are very pleased to be able to report that our district is capable of producing a local manufacture that is worthy of being used in connection with the Victorian railways. To Messrs. Gregory and Co., of the Woolshed, we are indebted for this honour, these gentlemen having succeeded in melting and refining the Woolshed black sand, so as to make it equal or superior to the best imported block tin. It has been used for some time by our local tinsmiths, but now that the Government have decided on using it, we anticipate that it will come into general consumption. The price paid by the Government is £172 11s. 8d. per ton.—*Ovens Constitution.*

Ulladulla.—The correspondent of the *Illawarra Express* says:—The weather has changed at last, nor was a change ever more needed. Just before it took place the general impression seemed to be that a large portion of the cattle of the district would die for want of water. Indeed, many of them had gone dead already, owing to this cause. The corn crops are likely to prove a failure in this part of the district, and the potato crop is in a somewhat similar predicament. Rain commenced on the 6th, and continued until the 9th, nor is there any appearance of it clearing off at present. Free selection is going rapidly on at Ulladulla, but the settlers have to travel to Shoalhaven, a distance of fifty or sixty miles, in order to obtain a piece of land. This is regarded as a great hardship, and is moreover monstrously inconvenient.

Wollongong Savings' Bank.—The amount of deposits in this bank on the 1st of January, 1861, was £2768 18s. 7d., and on the 1st of January in the present year £3697 11s. 6d., being an increase during the year of £928 12s. 11d. The number of depositors on the 1st of January, 1862, was 103. During 1861 fifty-six new accounts were opened, and forty-one old accounts closed, leaving a net increase of fifteen.—*Express*, of Saturday.

A Porcine Curiosity.—Mr. Grigg, of the Glasgow Wine Vaults, Albury, is the proprietor of a dwarf pig which is nearly as great a curiosity as General Tom Thumb. Though it is more than ten months old it only weighs 2 lbs. It is the pet of the family, and follows its owner about as faithfully as a dog.—*Border Post.*

GRAND CRICKET MATCH.

ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN V. UNITED ELEVENS OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA.

The closing day of the great Match, like those which preceded, proved exceedingly fine, and its being known that the All-England team were to leave at night by the Balclutha, the attendance was very large, the assemblage numbering at least ten or twelve thousand. His Excellency and suite were, as usual, in attendance, and watched the play with evident interest from the commencement to the close. The Parliamentary stand was tolerably full, and the Grand Stand also contained as many persons as it could comfortably accommodate. The same good order and good feeling prevailed which had signalised the previous days, and altogether the event may be said to have terminated in a most successful and brilliant manner. From the very small score which the United Elevens required to make (35), but little doubt existed as to how the match would end—only a few of the more enthusiastic supporters of the English team believing it possible that they could make a win of it under such circumstances. The common anticipation it will be seen was realised,—the hitherto invincible Eleven were compelled to succumb, and their first defeat in the colonies is now recorded. It is no disparagement, however, of their rivals' play, to say that the result was in some degree brought about by the excitement and fatigue to which the All-Englanders have been subjected. Feted and be-dinnered on every hand, their natural steadiness and skill had in a slight measure deserted them, and the consequence was that during the earlier part of the game they did not display that masterly command of the bat which characterised their former match. It is due to them, however, to state that a more gallant attempt to pull off a victory was never made than was attempted by the All-England team on Saturday. Finer bowling and fielding was probably never witnessed in the world; and had the required score been 55 instead of 35, it is not at all improbable that a different result would have been brought about. But the fates had willed it that the United Elevens should be victorious, and after a prolonged contest (in the course of which nine wickets were disposed of), the telegraph announced the game at a close—the double team winning with twelve men to go in. The victors were, of course, loudly cheered, but we are glad to say the compliment was not confined to them, the losing eleven receiving quite as hearty applause for the splendid play they had exhibited during the afternoon. The defeat, if it can be so called, was taken in the most kindly manner; there was no losing of temper, no manifestation of annoyance on the part of any of the men, and no attempt to detract from any credit which the victory might be supposed to have brought to their rivals, albeit one or two of them attribute their non-success to the causes which we have before alluded to. One pleasing feature in the match was the total absence of all disputes or ill-feeling; the players on both sides being actuated by only one desire—to win by fair and honourable means, and without the exercise of anything that could be deemed to come within the category of trickery or sharp practice. The game, in fact, was honourably contested, and honourably won. It is creditable to the victors, but, at the same time is no disgrace to the vanquished, seeing that they had to contend against twenty-two pretty good players—many excellent at the wickets, and all, or nearly all, unexceptionable in the field. The kind and brotherly feeling which has been created between the colonial and the English players, and the valuable lesson which the former have received in the *science* of cricketing are not the least valuable of the advantages which the visit of the All-England will have conferred; and we would fain hope that it is not the last time we shall have the pleasure of welcoming to our shores a band of *athletes* from the mother country. We subjoin an account of the last day's play:—

At a quarter past one o'clock the United Elevens commenced their second innings by sending in Gilbert and Thompson. Caffyn and Sewell opened the bowling. The second of Caffyn's first Gilbert hit to the mid off for a double; the third took his stumps. First wicket for 2. He was succeeded by J. Huddlestone, who played the fourth of Caffyn's over to long on for one. The last of Sewell's first he drove prettily to the on for another single. He cut the third of Caffyn's next very smartly, but it was well stopped by Iddison at point; the fourth he slipped for a single. Sewell then bowled him a maiden, succeeded by a maiden from Caffyn to Thompson. Huddlestone played the last of Sewell's fourth to square leg for one; and the fourth of Caffyn's next he treated in the same way with a like effect. The first of Sewell's fifth he hit very neatly to leg for a single. He poked up the third of Caffyn's fifth to the mid-off, and was caught easily by his bowler. He obtained six, and was the second out for 8. Costick presented himself in the vacant place, and played the last of Caffyn's without score. Sewell bowled Thompson a maiden off the last of Caffyn's sixth. Costick made a drive to the off, and a single having been stolen, the ball was thrown through the wicket, which enabled them to obtain a second. Thompson got the first of Sewell's next to leg for a single; off the last Costick made a fine cut, but it was excellently intercepted by Caffyn, saving score. The second of Caffyn's sixth Thompson slipped, and was caught by E. Stephenson. He had made but a single, and was the third out for 11. Kettle joined Costick, who lifted the third ball to long-off, giving a fine chance missed by Hearne, and a single was obtained; off the first of Sewell's next there was a leg bye for a double; the second Costick hit to square leg for one; off the third there was another leg bye for a double. Costick played the third of Caffyn's eighth to long on for a single; he made a fine drive off the last of Sewell's eighth to the straight field, for which four were run out. The telegraph announced 22 for four wickets. The first of Caffyn's next reached Kettle's stumps, and he retired for two. Five wickets for 24. Newcombe was the next with Costick, and off the last of Caffyn's over he made a good hit to long on for two. After an interval for luncheon, Costick allowed the second of Sewell's ninth to disturb his off stump—a rapid shooting bail. His score was nine. Six wickets for 27. T. Huddlestone came in his place, and received the remainder of Sewell's over without score. Caffyn bowled Newcombe a maiden, and this was succeeded by two more from each end. The first of Caffyn's thirteenth Newcombe got to leg for a double. Maiden from Sewell to Huddlestone. Newcombe slipped the first of Caffyn's fourteenth for one—a well stolen run; the second Huddlestone lightly tipped, and was cleverly caught by Wells in the slips. He quitted without score. Seven wickets for 27. Curtis filled the vacancy. Newcombe hit the last of Sewell's fourteenth to long on giving a chance which E. Stephenson took close to the ground. He had earned four, and gave the eighth wicket for 27. Park went in. Curtis having slipped the third of Caffyn's next was another victim to the fine fielding of Wells, who made it an excellent catch. Curtis nil. Eight wickets for 27. Conway was his successor. The first of Sewell's fifteenth Park hit very finely to long leg for two. Conway fluked the last of Caffyn's sixteenth to leg and a single was stolen. The telegraph shewed 30. The third of Sewell's sixteenth Conway played to square leg, and stole another single. He played the second of Caffyn's next to square leg for one; the fourth Park hit forward, giving a chance a little too high, but very well attempted by his bowler. The third of Sewell's seventeenth Conway slipped, and was the third caught by Wells at the same point. His score was three; nine wickets for 32. Brodie appeared then in the creases. Park poked to square leg the first of Caffyn's eighteenth for one, and the last of Sewell's next he hit to leg for a double, thus bringing up the score to the figure (35) required for a victory, and leaving twelve wickets to spare.

The score is appended.

ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN.

FIRST INNINGS.

Bennett, run out, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	7
Iddison, st. Thompson, b. Gilbert, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1	14
Griffith, c. Gregory, b. Gilbert, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1	11
Mortlock, c. Gilbert, b. G. Moore, 1, 1, 1, 1	4
Caffyn, run out, 2, 1, 1, 2	6
E. Stephenson, st. Thompson, b. Gilbert	0
H. H. Stephenson, c. Costick, b. G. Moore, 1, 1, 1, 1	4
Wells, c. G. Moore, b. Gilbert, 1, 1	2
Sewell, c. Gregory, b. G. Moore	1
Laurence, not out, 1, 1, 1, 1	4
Hearne, c. Curtis, b. G. Moore, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2	7
	60

BOWLING.

	Balls.	Runs.	M. overs.	Wickets.	Wides.
G. Moore	83	22	9	4	0
Gilbert	84	38	2	4	0

UNITED ELEVENS.

FIRST INNINGS.

Park, run out, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1	20
Brodie, c. Bennett, b. Sewell, 3, 2, 2	7
Rowley, st. Stephenson, b. Iddison, 1, 2	3
Smith, b. Laurence, 2, 1, 1	4
Curran, b. Laurence, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1	10
J. Huddlestone, st. Stephenson, b. Caffyn, 3, 2, 1, 1, 4	11
Kettle, b. Caffyn, 2	2
Thompson, c. and b. Caffyn, 4, 1	5
Costick, c. Iddison, b. Caffyn, 2, 4, 1, 3	10
Newcombe, l.b.w., b. Laurence, 1	1
T. Huddlestone, b. Laurence	0
Hopkinson, run out, 1, 3, 1	5
Curtis, b. Laurence	0
Gregory, b. Laurence, 1, 2, 1, 1	5
Gilbert, c. Iddison, b. Caffyn	0
T. Moore, st. Stephenson, b. Caffyn, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1	6
Clark, c. Wells, b. Laurence	0
J. Moore, c. and b. Laurence, 1, 1, 1	3
Elliott, run out, 2	2
Bouk, c. Griffith, b. Caffyn, 1, 2	3
Conway, not out	0
G. Moore, c. Iddison, b. Laurence	2
Leg byes, 2	2
	101

BOWLING.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Laurence	128	36	15	9	0
Caffyn	116	36	13	7	0
Sewell	40	9	6	1	0
Iddison	20	10	1	1	0
Griffith	28	8	1	0	0

ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN.

SECOND INNINGS.

Bennett, c. Curtis, b. Gilbert, 1, 1, 1, 1	4
Laurence, c. Huddlestone, b. G. Moore	0
Mortlock, c. Newcombe, b. G. Moore, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2	20
Caffyn, c. Smith, b. G. Moore	1
Griffith, c. Gregory, b. G. Moore, 1, 1, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 4, 1, 1	38
Sewell, run out, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	6
Iddison, c. Curtis, b. G. Moore	0
Wells, b. Conway	0
Hearne, c. Curtis, b. Conway	1
H. H. Stephenson, c. Newcombe, b. G. Moore, 3, 1	4
E. Stephenson, not out	1
	75

BOWLING.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Gilbert	80	31	6	1	0
G. Moore	122	39	12	6	0
Conway	44	5	8	2	0

UNITED ELEVENS.

SECOND INNINGS.

Gilbert, b. Caffyn, 2	2
Thompson, c. E. Stephenson, b. Caffyn	1
J. Huddlestone, c. and b. Caffyn, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	6
Costick, b. Sewell, 2, 1, 1, 1, 4	9
Kettle, b. Caffyn, 2	2
Newcombe, c. E. Stephenson, b. Sewell, 2, 2	4
T. Huddlestone, c. Wells, b. Caffyn	0
G. Curtis, c. Wells, b. Caffyn	0
Park, not out, 2, 1	3
Conway, c. Wells b. Sewell, 1, 1, 1	3
Brodie, not out	0
Leg byes, 2, 2, 1	5
	35

With twelve wickets to spare.

BOWLING.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Caffyn	72	16	7	6	0
Sewell	72	14	10	3	0

By many of our cricketing community, and by a large section of the public generally, a colonial success in this match, and especially with so large a balance in our favour, was conceived to be almost an absolute impossibility. Even after the event a large majority are disposed to attribute the victory to a laxness in the efforts of the All-England Eleven, on the assumed ground of the cordial feeling manifested in all their intercourse here, and the general partiality they evinced in favour of this colony. But there must have been many considerations on their side, besides their professional credit and *prestige*, that would totally dispel any such apprehension, and the fact that the New South Wales Twenty-two were defeated, perhaps without much exertion, is conclusive against the supposition. It has, ever since the engagement of the Eleven was announced, been the opinion of some persons who are well acquainted with the capabilities and comparative merits of the best English and colonial play that two elevens of New South Wales and Victoria, including their really first-class cricketers, would be equal to, if not more than a match for the Eleven. Experience has shown us that colonial batsmen can make score against even the splendid bowling of Sewell, Caffyn, and Griffith, and on the other hand it has made apparent the great difficulty some of the most accomplished batsmen in the world meet with in getting the ball away against twenty-two expert and well marshalled fieldsmen. It is asserted that, in a match in which the odds are so large, some of the principal characteristics of cricket are lost; in fact, that it is not cricket. Admitting that many a fine hit, which well deserved score, is either stopped by the numerous inner field or caught by the outer, and that the necessity for excellence in bowling on the side of a twenty-two is almost obviated, still, if large odds in numbers are not given, we do not see how the immense advantage of having an eleven selected from the finest cricketers of a populous country,—the very home of cricket—is to be counterbalanced, or their high qualifications tested. It is not contended that the two colonies have much to plume themselves upon in gaining this victory, although so decisive, but we believe the captain in this match will have to congratulate himself upon having led the only team by whom the Eleven of All-England were defeated in the Australian colonies,—Sydney having also to pride herself that hers was the battle ground.

On opening their first innings in this match there was in the batting a marked difference from that exhibited by the Eleven against the N. S. Wales Twenty-two, nine hits out of ten were safely grounded drives, and there was no impatience to make the splendid long-fielders they were wont to indulge in. Bennett, Iddison, Griffith, and Caffyn also showing excellent judgment in availing themselves of weak point in the field. Mortlock commenced very carefully, but in hitting out off Moore he gave Gilbert a chance at an unusually early stage in his play. Not less careful were Caffyn and H. H. Stephenson; anxiety to make running, however, lost the former his wicket after a short career, the latter had made many fine hits (though only four singles were obtained),—but off his first lift—a fine one to long field off—he was caught by Costick. E. Stephenson was again stumped by Thompson on going out to his first ball for one of his usual impetuous hits. Laurence made four singles in very good style, and was not out when the innings closed. The whole of Hearne's seven which included two very fine doubles, were made by excellent play, but his fatal act, that of spooning up Moore's bowling to point, was one that several examples preceding might have taught him to avoid. Sewell and Wells were very quickly disposed of, each giving a chance shortly after going in, two fine catches, one by Gregory the other by G. Moore, being the result. Gilbert and G. Moore retained the bowling throughout the innings; the latter being as before, the most difficult to score from, though there was an equality in the wickets due to each. The fielding was moderately good; the failures, though somewhat numerous, being counterbalanced by some excellent stops and catches, Gregory, Costick, Brodie, Gilbert, Newcombe, and Smith, acquitting themselves with much credit. Thompson was very successful at his post as wicket-keeper, he stumped Iddison when he had attained a good score, and appeared to be "going in for the heavy," and totally saved the United from the onslaught of E. Stephenson by depriving him of his wicket on his first essay.

Although it might reasonably have been anticipated that the United Elevens would have scored higher than the New South Wales Twenty-two, seeing that, whilst the New South Wales section was supposed to be the essence of its Twenty-two, it was allied with such batsmen as J. Huddlestone, Costick, Brodie, Hopkinson, and T. Moore; yet it will be seen that the United Elevens fell short in their scoring in both innings. This was, to a very great extent, attributable to the very superior bowling of Laurence, Caffyn, Griffith, and Sewell, who no doubt calculated that they had harder work before them. Seldom or never has finer batting been exhibited by a colonial player than that by which Park obtained his score of twenty. The Eleven look upon him as the best batsman they have had to contend with in the colonies, and when he has acquired a little more alacrity in hitting to leg few would refuse to endorse this opinion. Brodie earned his seven by excellent hits, three for a cut, and two doubles for a neatly made draw and a drive. Curran again acquitted himself with vigour, his ten embraced a splendid leg hit for three. With a better style, and equally energetic, J. Huddlestone reached eleven, his hit to leg for a treble, the one to long on for a double, and the splendid "fencer" for four elicited loud applause. Kettle was again unsuccessful in obtaining a lengthened innings, he was bowled by Caffyn for two. In a brief innings Thompson made a fine long hit for four; in playing powerfully forward he gave Caffyn an admirable taken chance, Costick, without any finish in style, showed great capacity for hitting; he obtained a two, a three, and a four for some very fine leg hits. Hopkinson, Gregory, T. Moore, J. Moore, and Bouk earned their small scores by good sound batting in general. It need scarcely be repeated that the fielding was of the very finest character; Stephenson stumped three, and the whole field showed the utmost zeal and dexterity in keeping down the score. The bowling of Laurence was excellent, as also was that of Caffyn; Iddison was unsuccessful with slows; Sewell's did not admit of hitting, but was not destructive in wickets. Griffith's analysis places him on a par with Caffyn.

The finest batting that has been or is likely to be ever witnessed in these colonies was displayed in the second innings of the Eleven, by Mortlock, Griffith, Bennett, and Sewell. The fielding of the United Elevens appeared to have infused considerable caution into their play, rarely did they venture a lift, almost everything being kept safely down, but some of the drives were admirable in style of hitting, and extremely well judged in direction. Mortlock and Griffith, however, were the only two who made any considerable score—the one twenty, the other thirty-eight. The innings of Griffith gained him unbounded admiration for the sterling excellence of play, which received unflagging applause throughout. The great abilities as batsman, bowler, and fieldsman he has exhibited in the colonies was all that could be expected of a player who is so highly appreciated on the first-class cricket grounds of England. Long is it likely to be ere we see his equal here. But for what he, and his almost equally able comrade, Mortlock, did in the second, this match might have terminated as a defeat of the Eleven in one innings. The fielding of the United Elevens was excellent in the second innings, Curtis, Gregory, Newcombe, and Smith having each distinguished themselves by very good catches. Conway's services as a bowler were called into requisition in the course of this innings, and with great success. He bowled 44 balls for 5 runs; 8 maidens, and two wickets, one of which (that of Wells) he had the distinction of having bowled, being the only one taken in that manner during the two great matches in this colony. We are disposed to think highly of his bowling at present, but are also of opinion that the style and ease of his action is such, as to render his bowling, after careful practice for a season or two, with the view to more uniform precision, capable of development into bowling of the very first-class. Quite sufficient of G. Moore's bowling has now been seen, and rigorously tested, to form grounds for a definite opinion of its merits. The All-England Eleven, who have been in the most advantageous position to judge of its quality, pronounce it to be not only the best they have seen in the colonies, but such as would be regarded as first-class in England. Of Gilbert's abilities and judgment as a captain they speak in the highest terms, styling him a very Napoleon as to tactics in marshalling the field. The captain of the Eleven also compliments Mr. P. C. Curtis upon the fairness and impartiality he has exercised in the performance of his functions as umpire.

Single Wicket Match.—As the great match with the United Elevens terminated early in the afternoon, a single wicket match was arranged between Griffith, Iddison, and Caffyn, against Conway, Thompson, T. Huddlestone, Curtis, and Costick. Caffyn made two singles, and was caught and bowled by Conway. Iddison also made two singles, and was bowled by Thompson. Griffith made twelve off the bat, and was not out when the stumps were drawn. The score stood at two wickets for 26 (ten wides by Conway).

DEPARTURE OF THE ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN.

A benefit performance was given at the Victoria Theatre on Saturday evening, for the benefit of the All-England Eleven. The house was crammed in every part, the boxes in particular presenting a most brilliant appearance. His Excellency the Governor, his Worship the Mayor, and many of our most prominent and influential citizens being present on the occasion. We should mention that both on entering and leaving the theatre, the Governor was warmly cheered, his attendance being probably regarded as an additional earnest of his admiration for the "noble game." The pieces produced were "Rip Van Winkle," and the burlesque of "Mazeppa," in both of which Mr. Jefferson appeared. In the interval between the two pieces, the All-England Eleven appeared upon the stage to bid adieu to their hospitable friends and entertainers. The applause which greeted them on the rising of the curtain was absolutely tumultuous, the cheering, shouting, waving of hats and handkerchiefs lasting for upwards of five minutes. The storm having in some degree abated, Mr. H. H. Stephenson stepped forward and read the following farewell address, amid frequent outbursts of cheering from the audience:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—For myself and on behalf the members of the All-England Eleven, I have this evening to discharge a most agreeable duty, though I feel almost unequal to the task, being, as I am, almost at a loss for words in which to express the high sense we entertain of the kindness extended to us during our sojourn in your fine city. Leaving England, we knew beforehand that in Australia we would meet with fellow-countrymen in Australia. We knew that English customs and English feeling were firmly implanted here; that the same love of manly sport, the same appreciation of fair play existed that prevails in England. We knew all this I say beforehand; but we did not know or rather did not anticipate that such a general and enthusiastic reception awaited us. From the moment of our landing in the colonies I may say "Our pathway has been strewed with flowers," and if there be one place in which more than another this feeling of kindness has been manifested it has been in Sydney. We shall long remember it, and wherever we may be, you may depend on it, that one and all of us will ever cherish the most pleasing recollections of Sydney and its people. Our journey at starting appeared a long and tedious one; but residing here amongst you, it is hard to realise the fact that 16,000 miles of ocean separate us from the old land. Everything around us seems so thoroughly English that I could almost imagine we were still at home. Our fellow-cricketers have treated us in the most cordial and honourable manner, while, as regards the people generally, their kindness has been, if I may say so, excessive. We regard the manifestation as marking an attachment on your part to the "good old land," and we hope that we have done nothing to render us unworthy of such distinguished favour. We shall not fail, on our return, to let the old folks at home know what has passed. We shall mention with pleasure and pride all the kindnesses we have received at your hands, and should the occasion arise, you may rest assured we shall be ready to rectify any error and controvert any misstatement that may be made in reference to your position and prospects. For myself, and my fellow-cricketers of the All-England Eleven, I thank you most heartily for your attendance here to-night; and for all those favours which have been so bounteously showered upon us during our stay. Let me ask you now, ladies and gentlemen, to join with us in three hearty cheers for our opponents, the cricketers of New South Wales and Victoria.

Renewed outbursts of cheering then ensued; after which, Messrs. Gilbert and Kettle came forward in response to unanimous calls, the former gentleman returning thanks for the honour. Subsequently, Messrs. Pond and Spiers were called for, and made their acknowledgments for the kind manner in which their enterprise had been patronised by the people of New South Wales, as also for the generous reception which themselves and the Eleven had everywhere met with in Sydney.

After leaving the theatre, the Eleven adjourned to Tattersall's, and parting bumpers having been drained, in company with some two or three hundred friends and well-wishers, the team at once started for the wharf, whither they were escorted by an immense crowd of people cheering vociferously the whole way. At the Circular Quay three ringing hurrahs were given, and in about half-an-hour afterwards the players were all safe on board the Balclutha. A few friends remained on board till the vessel passed Pinchgut Island, when rockets and blue lights were fired, and the anchor being tripped, the good ship proceeded to sea. The night was delightfully fine, and the wind fair, so that there was every prospect of the vessel making a quick and pleasant passage.

Farewell Dinner to Captain W. H. Hawkes.—On Saturday afternoon, a farewell dinner was given, at Sir Joseph Banks' Hotel, Botany, to Captain William Henry Hawkes, of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's service, by a number of the personal friends of that gentleman, who is, we understand, about to leave this colony for Europe. In spite of the distance from town, the oppressive heat of the weather, and the great counter-attractions of the cricket ground in Sydney, a large party assembled, in which most of the principal mercantile firms of the city were represented—Captain Hawkes being generally esteemed for his social good qualities, and respected for his well-known urbanity and integrity in the discharge of his official duties. The dinner prepared by the landlord, under the directions of the committee, was an elegant and substantial repast—served up in the long-room which has been the scene of so many a pleasant banquet, and done full justice to by the company, who had previously whetted their appetites by leaping and other athletic sports, on the pleasant grassy lawn which spreads in front of the hotel. Mr. Macnamara presided at the board, and in the vice-chair was Mr. Hunter—the guest of the evening occupying the seat of honour to the right of the chairman. After the company had all experimentally discussed the merits of the viands and liquids—the latter, by the bye, being truly excellent—the chairman proposed the health of Captain Hawkes, regretting his inability to do justice to the numerous good qualities of that gentleman both in public and in private life. If, however, in what he had to say, he should appear to come short of his subject, he knew they must be fully aware that the deficiency lay in his ability as a speaker, and not in the merits of his much respected friend Captain Hawkes. It afforded him very sincere pleasure to be there on such an occasion, and to express the unfeigned sentiments of esteem which he felt towards that gentleman, with whom they had been all more or less associated. He had known Captain Hawkes in business, and he had known him out of business; but he had never found him anything but a man of his word—an honourable and upright man—the highest character which could possibly be given to any citizen. The removal of their friend from amongst them was, as he trusted, only for a time, and was not the result of causes to which some had thought proper to attribute his departure. He was confident that all present shared in the feelings which he had attempted to express towards Captain Hawkes, and that they would drink his health with the utmost cordiality, wishing him every prosperity in the long and useful career which they trusted was still before him. The toast was received with enthusiastic cheering, but before it was drunk Mr. Peters desired to add a few words to the speech of their friend the chairman. In the peculiar avocations of Captain Hawkes that gentleman had had often to exert an energetic efficiency that, as a matter of course, was not always calculated to please everybody,—none, who did their duty, could always expect to do that. In his (Mr. Peters') opinion it was the unflinching way in which Captain Hawkes had carried out all his duties, and the unswerving integrity which he had ever displayed, that had not always happened to please some local people. He had no fear but that the Company would find that their officer had always done his duty, and he hoped they might at all times and places be equally well served. He trusted that Captain Hawkes' absence from the scene of his labours was only of a temporary nature, and that they would soon have the pleasure of welcoming him on his return. He had often seen many an old servant sent back again with similar fiat of approbation. The toast was then drank with all the honours. Captain Hawkes (with some considerable emotion) returned thanks for the hearty manner in which they had drunk his health, and had otherwise manifested their kindly feelings in the hospitalities which they had extended towards him on that day. It was an incident in his life to which it would always be a pleasure for him to look back, and especially as evincing their entire approbation of his conduct. It had always been his study not to make enemies, but friends, whenever he could bring about so desirable an end without any derogation from duty. Sailors — it was proverbial — were bad speech-makers, and he was no exception to the general rule; what he felt he was unable to express, for their unexpected kindness had taken him aback. Under these circumstances they would not wonder if he stopped short, and desired them, in frank and simple language, to accept his sincere thanks for the honour with which they had distinguished him. The speeches of Mr. Peters and Captain Hawkes were both loudly cheered by the party. The next toast (proposed by Mr. Hunter) was, "Prosperity to the P. and O. Company," which was drunk with applause. Captain Hawkes, in a neat and emphatic speech, returned thanks. "The Ladies" were then toasted at the instance of the youngest bachelor present, that agreeable formality being acknowledged by another gentleman in a similar state of expectancy. "The Committee," "Absent Friends," and "The Chairman," were then drunk to by the company, which broke up at about eight o'clock. After strolling in the grounds for an hour or so, the party returned, by moonlight, to Sydney, having spent a very agreeable evening.

Accident.—On Saturday morning last a horse, attached to a fruit cart, the property of a man named George Manuel, a farmer of Castle Hill, while left unattended in George-street, took fright and ran down the street till he reached Market-street, when he came violently in contact with a horse and cart belonging to Samuel Murrell, a carter residing at Redfern, whose horse was struck in his side by one of the shafts of the other cart, and instantly fell dead. Manuel's horse was but slightly injured.

Blowing-up of a French War Ship.—The *Panama Star* of the 24th October, says:—From Chili we learn that on the 1st of the month the French steamship Infernal, lying in the Bay of Valparaiso, caught fire, and the magazine exploded, blowing the ship to atoms, but fortunately not a life was lost, although several persons were wounded. The British storeship Nereus, which was anchored close to the Infernal, suffered considerable damage, and some of the crew were injured.

Boat Accident.—Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, a small dingy, in which were a man and a boy, whose names we did not learn, capsized opposite Goat Island. The accident was observed by Mr. Charles Moss, a resident at the Haymarket, who, with two others were lying a short distance away in a skiff—they at once hauled up their kellick, and succeeded in rescuing the man and boy. The former could not swim, and when taken out of the water was in a very exhausted state. They were taken to Goat Island, and when the man had sufficiently recovered, he and the boy were brought over to Sydney. An offer of remuneration was made to Moss, but he declined to receive anything.

Canterbury.—On Monday a penny bank was established at Canterbury. It will be open for business every Monday evening.

The Interior of Australia.—A lecture will be delivered this evening by the Rev. W. R. Fletcher, at the Temperance Hall, on the various explorations into the interior of Australia.

DR. LANG'S CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT OF VICTORIA.

Adverting to the petition of the Rev. Dr. Lang to the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, to take his services to that colony into consideration, the *Argus* of the 13th instant remarks:—

When a sturdy mendicant like Dr. Lang applies for alms to the Government of this colony, the petition takes the form of a demand. He is like the beggar who accosted Gil Blas, praying for succour in the name of Heaven, but at the same time planting a firelock in such a position as to cover the simple student. Dr. Lang's appeal to the charitable consideration of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria is set forth in twelve closely printed pages of foolscap, and in order that his case might not be prejudiced by the circumstances connected with it being made known, he has prudently reprinted two of his longest speeches. He might be perfectly certain that no one would read them, and he would feel no less assured that most people would take refuge from such a task in a sort of indolent conviction that there must be something in a plea which was so very voluminous. Solid claims, however, upon the bounty of our Government, this importunate petitioner has none. As one of the six members for Port Phillip, in the Legislative Council of New South Wales, he was active in agitating for the separation of this province from the latter colony; but in so doing he merely accelerated the arrival of an inevitable event. That agitation enabled him to obtain the notoriety which he coveted, and furnished him with an opportunity of inditing verbose documents, and of declaiming interminable speeches, which he joyfully embraced. Probably no public man in Australia has so often lost himself and a meagre train of diminutive ideas in a vasty wilderness of words as Dr. Lang. The orations he has delivered, and the books he has written, can only be estimated, like one of the volumes reviewed by Macaulay, by their weight in pounds or hundredweights avoirdupois. In theory he has been the most impracticable of men, and in practice he has contrived to injure or destroy nearly every cause he has advocated, and nearly every institution with which he has been closely identified. To the present generation in this colony he is chiefly known as the traducer of the ex-Chief Justice, as a litigious divine, a self-seeking "patriot," and a disloyal citizen. When the probabilities of Australia being embroiled in a war, which then seemed imminent, between the mother country and a great maritime power, were generally discussed, Dr. Lang recommended the people of New South Wales to hoist the white feather, and signalise their cowardice by separation from the mother country. On another occasion, he talked of trailing the flag of England in the mire, in the same virulent spirit which might actuate one of the Bowery Boys of New York at the present moment. At all times and in all places, Dr. Lang has distinguished himself as the friend of no political institution but himself, the believer in no power but his own, and the ally of no party but that of which he himself is the head and tail. His patriotism, zeal, devotion, and endeavours begin and end there. He is at once the centre and the circumference of his own system.

The "humble, but zealous and successful, efforts" of which he talks, were exerted, according to his own statements, between the years 1842 and 1845; and the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales was effected in 1851; but wherefore have these claims slumbered in the interval? Why are they preferred at this moment, and what is the precise nature of the "recognition" solicited by Dr. Lang? Report says that the petitioner, like other clerical dignitaries, is anxious to visit England during the year of the International Exhibition, and to occupy the same post as regards this colony which Messrs. Parkes and Dalley fill in relation to New South Wales. Such a "recognition of his humble, but zealous and successful efforts," might be very grateful to Dr. Lang, but would be very damaging to Victoria, for people would be very apt to judge of the colony and its inhabitants by the character of its special envoy, and, unfortunately for himself, Dr. Lang is almost as well known, and therefore as little respected, in the mother country as he is here.

But apart from this special instance, the description of mendicancy now animadverted upon is a growing evil, and is yearly assuming more formidable dimensions. All sorts of people are knocking at the doors of the Treasury for compensation for all sorts of rights and wrongs, real and imaginary. It is the begging-letter system practised on a grand scale, and, when successful, yielding munificent returns. It only requires the genius of a Bampfylde Moore Carew to render the system subservient to the acquisition of a fortune. If the petitioner can secure the zealous co-operation of one or two active members of the Legislative Assembly, and make out anything like a plausible claim, his or her success is certain. A and his friends will vote for the case taken up by B, because when A has a similar claim to bring forward on behalf of a client or constituent, B will reciprocate the kind offices. "What are a few hundred pounds out of the public treasury? Nobody misses them, and nobody is any the worse." It is thus the legislative advocates of claimants for compensation argue; and it might happen in an Assembly not exclusively composed, as our own is, of high minded men in independent circumstances, and proof against all temptation, that a time might arrive when the advocate would be rewarded by the petitioner with a per centage upon the sum voted by the House, through the instrumentality of the former. But, even discarding this hypothesis as wild and unworthy of reception, it must be evident that these incessant demands upon the public purse cannot be acceded to without opening the door to corruption and abuse; and that no claim for compensation ought to be sanctioned without having been previously subjected to a rigorous scrutiny, and without having been established on the most irrefragable evidence, to the entire satisfaction of the guardians of our exchequer, who are bound to exercise the same vigilance and economy in dealing with the public moneys which they would be expected to exhibit if entrusted with those of a private firm.

Coroner's Inquest.—Writing on the 13th instant from Berrima, a correspondent reports that an inquest was held on the previous day at the court-house, Berrima, by Mr. James Fitzgerald, coroner and surgeon of the district, and a jury of five, on the body of a man named Charley Russell, aged between sixty and seventy, a servant of Mr. Oliver Throsby, Throsby Park, who had been for some days previously missing. It appears that deceased was on Friday morning last despatched with two horses to meet Mr. A. Throsby returning from Sydney, but by some untoward circumstances had not proceeded further than the Gibraltar Rock, where the horse he had been riding was found with bridle and saddle wanting its rider. The body was found after a diligent search by the police under the Gibraltar Rock on Thursday morning following in an advanced stage of decomposition. The jury returned the following verdict—"Found dead in the bush, but how death was produced there was no evidence before the jury to show."

Cricket.—On Wednesday last a single wicket match was played at East Maitland (after the rising of the court), between two sides, chiefly consisting of gentlemen in the legal profession chosen by Mr. Carter, the registrar, and Mr. Fenwick, the deputy-registrar of the District Court. The following is the score:—Mr. Fenwick's side: First innings, 3; second innings, 1: total, 4. Mr. Carter's side: First innings, 7. Mr. Carter's side winning in one innings and three runs.—*Communicated.*

Our Harbour Works.—We regret very much that most of the works for the improvement of our harbour have been suspended. The ostensible cause of the stoppage is the dearness of horsetraction, as compared with steam traction, but we suspect the real cause is a limited sale of debentures. Whatever may be the reason, however, there can be no question as to the fact that it is desirable the works should be resumed as speedily as possible. The deepening of the harbour is being carried on under the able superintendence of of Mr. A. Dobson.—*Illawarra Express.*

Mudgee Land Sales.—The following are the particulars of lands purchased in the Mudgee district under the new regulations:—

			Acres.	Deposit.
January 7	15	purchasers	1133	£283 5
,, 14	15	,,	810	202 10
,, 21	10	,,	540	135 0
,, 28	3	,,	440	110 0
February 5	5	,,	290	72 10
	48		3213	£803 5

Amounting in value to £3213.—*Western Post.*

Nurses for the American Army.—Secretary Cameron being overrun with applications from ladies for the places of nurses in the army hospitals, thought to get rid of their importunities by issuing a decree that all who accepted the post should not wear hoops. Finding this readily agreed to by his tormentors, his next dodge was to issue an order that no one should be accepted who was under thirty years of age. This did the business. There are no women of that age in the country.—*New York Tribune.*

Municipality of Randwick.—In accordance with the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1858 a scrutiny of the ballot papers received during the election of councillors held on Tuesday, the 11th current, took place before the Returning-officer and scrutineers, at the Council Chambers, Randwick, on Wednesday, the 12th, and on the following day the gentlemen hereunder mentioned, were declared to be duly elected to the office of councillors of the Municipality of Randwick, viz., Mr. S. H. Pearce and Mr. Charles Moore. A meeting of the Council took place the same evening at seven o'clock. Present—Mr. S. H. Pearce, Mr. John Dawson, Mr. Hooper, Mr. C. Moore, Mr. Kidman, and Mr. James Pearce, when the following business was transacted, viz.:—The Secretary read the declaration of office of Mr. S. H. Pearce and Mr. C. Moore, made before Mr. Edwin Daintry, Commissioner of the Supreme Court, and the Council then proceeded to the election of their chairman: on the motion of Mr. S. H. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Hooper, Mr. John Dawson was unanimously elected chairman for the year, and, having made the declaration of office, took the chair. On the motion of Mr. Kidman, seconded by Mr. Hooper, Mr. Charles Moore was unanimously elected treasurer for the year. The minutes of the previous meeting were then read and confirmed, and signed by the chairman. Finance:—The following accounts for wages were brought up, passed, and the treasurer authorised to pay the same, viz.: labour and cartage in Arden-street, £25 13s 6d; raising gravel, £10 17s 6d: total, £36 10s. Moved by Mr. Kidman, seconded by Mr. S. Pearce, "That Mr. C. Moore, Mr. Hooper, the Chairman, and the mover be appointed a working committee to superintend the works carried on by the council." It was moved as an amendment by Mr. S. H. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Hooper, "That the committee consist of Mr. C. Moore, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Kidman, and the mover," the amendment being carried. The council then adjourned to the 20th instant.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To Dealers, Zinc Workers, and others.

JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises of Mr. Waters, No. 92, South Head Road, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,

Furniture, cooking utensils, &c. Also,
A lot of zinc piping, guttering, &c.
Terms, cash.

Offices: opposite Supreme Court.

To Dealers and others.
Furniture and Effects.

JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY has been favoured with instructions by the proprietor to sell by public auction, on the premises, North Shore, nearly opposite Dind's Hotel, THIS DAY, the 17th February, at half-past 2 o'clock,

Superior furniture, consisting of office table, dining tables, chairs, pier glasses, poles and curtains, iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, washstands and sets, fenders and fireirons, platedware, crockery, cooking utensils, and sundries.

Terms, cash.

Office, opposite Supreme Court.

Furniture and Effects.

JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY has been favoured with instructions by the proprietor to sell by public auction, on the premises, Upper William-street (next door to Mr. Reddy's), on TUESDAY next, the 18th February, at 11 o'clock,

Superior furniture, consisting of sideboards, tables, chairs, bookcases, large chest of drawers, ladies' dressing case, writing-desk, bedsteads, horsehair mattress, kitchen utensils, &c.

Also a valuable lot of elegantly-bound books, in morocco and gold.

Terms, cash.

Office—opposite Supreme Court.

MR. H. VAUGHAN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, in the Outer Domain,

A large tent, 42 feet frontage by 20.

To Publicans and others.
A first-rate opportunity.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions, from Mr. Heaney, of William-street, Woolloomooloo Royal Hotel, who is about entering another branch of business, to sell by public auction, if not previously disposed of by private contract, on TUESDAY, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Lease, goodwill, license, stock-in-trade, fixtures, splendid engravings, household furniture, &c.

Mauritius Sugar.
Unreserved sale of balance of cargo
Ex Star of Eve.

TUESDAY, 18th February.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
Brown Ration Sugars
Light Counter ditto
Royal Snowdrop Crystals.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,

The unsold portion of the cargo of Mauritius sugars ex Star of Eve, viz.—

A—Ternay —433 bags very rich yellow counter
C—Chamouny — 50 ditto golden grainy ditto
E—Deux bas — 69 ditto very bright ration
L—Valton — 92 ditto light counter
M—Clairfund —195 ditto rich grainy yellow
N—Avenir — 41 ditto ration
F—Beau Vallon— 36 ditto bright yellow counter

The trade may depend upon every bag being sold to the highest bidder. The instructions of the importers are most decided to clear off all the remaining portion of this cargo.

Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugar.
Ex Balmoral.
Unreserved Sale of Balance of Cargo.

TUESDAY, 18th February.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
Ration
Light Counter
White Crystal.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,

The small portion of the cargo of very choice Mauritius sugars, ex Balmoral, still remaining on hand, viz.,

E.—Mon repos, 49 bags, bright grainy counter
F.—Grande garde, 89 bags ration
J.—l'Avenir, 49 ditto fine yellow counter
K.—Belair, 479 ditto fine grainy ditto
L.—Ferney, 347 ditto ditto
B.—La Gaiete 100 ditto Royal snowdrops.

Every bag of the above cargo will be sold on TUESDAY, to the highest bidder, without the slightest reserve.

Terms at sale.

Wines, Spirits
Ale, Porter
Liqueurs.
Preliminary Notice.

WEDNESDAY, 19th February.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Publicans, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,

Invoices of wines, spirits, ale, &c.
Of which full particulars will appear.
Terms at sale.

Boots
Shoes.
Ex Tiptree, and Maid of Judah.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

THURSDAY, 20th February.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on the above day, at 11,

70 trunks seasonable boots and shoes, men's, women's, and children's goods.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Choice Yellow African Dates,
Just arrived ex Salomie.

207 Mats very superior choice Yellow African Dates, just arrived, in splendid condition, and for positive Sale, at the City Mart,

TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 18th instant.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from Vial D'Aram, Esq., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,

270 bags superior African yellow dates, just arrived, direct from the plantations.

Terms at sale.

Finest Choice Light Counter Mauritius Sugars.
For Positive Sale.

The entire Cargo of very superior White and rich Yellow Counter Mauritius Sugars, just arrived ex Salome, and the only vessel loading for this market.

Most Important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Speculators, Shippers, and the Trade generally.
For Unreserved Sale.
At the City Mart, 362, George-street.

TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 18th instant.

4160 bags finest White and Yellow Counter Sugars ever imported into this market, having been made expressly to order to suit the wants of the family counter trade.

*** Samples of which may be seen at the Auction Mart during the day.

Also,
Mats Choice African Yellow Dates.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Vial D'Aram, Esq., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The entire cargo of the Salome, just arrived from Mauritius, comprising

RK—300 bags very choice light counter sugar
A—300 ditto rich golden grainy ditto ditto
K— 40 ditto bright yellow ditto ditto
B—667 ditto bold grainy yellow ditto ditto
H—687 ditto large grainy ditto ditto
M—390 ditto bright yellow ditto ditto
Y— 29 ditto rich grainy ditto ditto
BX—187 ditto fine yellow ditto ditto
G—540 ditto ditto ditto
O— 51 ditto grainy rich yellow ditto
Z— 15 ditto yellow ditto ditto
R— 64 ditto ditto ditto.

DATES.

270 mats finest yellow new African dates direct from the plantation, and all in the finest possible condition.

The auctioneers have much pleasure in directing the especial attention of the trade to the above shipment of very superior choice light counter Mauritius sugars—the whole of which has been selected with great care to suit the requirements of the markets.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

Congou Tea
Orange Pekoe.
Ex Samuel Fales, from Hongkong.

For Unreserved Sale on
TUESDAY, 18th February.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
Chests
Half-chests
Boxes.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,

Ex Samuel Fales,
200 chests finest breakfast congou
500 half-chests ditto ditto ditto
300 boxes very choice scented orange pekoe.

Samples can be obtained at the rooms of the auctioneers, on Monday and day of sale.

Terms at sale.

Kaurie Timber
Baulk Timber, Spars.

THURSDAY, 20th February, 1862.

Important to Timber Merchants, Contractors, Builders, Captains, and Owners of Vessels, Mast Makers, and others.

Entire of Kaurie Pine Logs and Spars.
Ex Cincinnati, from Hokianga.
On Cuthbert's Wharf, Miller's Point.

The Auctioneers are desirous of calling the particular attention of Timber buyers, and those in want of first-rate Spars, to the really superior quality and good selection of this cargo. The whole of the timber will be discharged on the Wharf prior to sale, and every facility will be afforded parties wishing to inspect it.

The dimensions of every separate piece can be known on application at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, where also any further particulars may be obtained.

For positive unreserved sale.
In lots to suit purchasers.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Cuthbert's Wharf, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,

The cargo of very superior kauri timber, ex Cincinnati, from Hokianga, comprising

140 spars and 19 pieces baulk timber, the length, &c. of a few of which are given below,

SPARS.

60 x 13 x 13
60 x 11 x 11
78 x 11 x 11
65 x 12 x 12
69 x 9 x 9
56 x 6 x 6
54 x 13 x 12
59 x 11 x 11
45 x 9 x 9
43 x 11 x 11
40 x 7 x 7
40 x 8 x 8
38 x 7 x 7
30 x 10 x 10
36 x 11 x 11

63 x 10 x 10
53 x 7 x 7
66 x 8 x 8
62 x 24 x 24
57 x 33 x 22
55 x 8 x 8
62 x 9 x 9
48 x 7 x 7
46 x 8 x 8
46 x 12 x 12
44 x 7 x 7
36 x 7 x 7
34 x 8 x 8
35 x 6 x 6
47 x 9 x 9

LOGS.

24 x 9 x 9
12 x 17 x 17
15 x 22 x 17
14 x 18 x 19
21 x 22 x 19
12 x 23 x 20
13 x 17 x 16
14 x 19 x 19
10 x 24 x 19
10 x 24 x 24.

19 x 15 x 15
17 x 19 x 17
12 x 22 x 23
17 x 20 x 22
16 x 25 x 21
21 x 23 x 19
14 x 17 x 16
11 x 24 x 19
11 x 24 x 24

&c., &c., &c.
Terms at Sale.

At the Mart, Labour Bazaar.
Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Office Desk, Copper Boiler, Office Stoves, Mangle, Turning Lathe, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A quantity of useful household furniture, comprising
Sideboards, chiffonieres, bookcases
Loo, dining, telescope, and other tables
Hair-spring and cane-seated sofas, couches, and chairs
Chimney glasses, chimney ornaments
Large Brussels carpet and rug
Chests drawers, wardrobes, toilet tables
Toilet glasses, whatnots, washstands
Toilet services, toilet glasses
Wood and iron bedsteads, children's cots
Hair, fibre, and flock mattresses
Wool and feather beds, bolsters and pillows
Small pianoforte, 6 octave (by Broadwood)
Double office desk, 8-gallon copper boiler
American and Russell's cooking stoves
Mangle, turning lathe, &c.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 17th February, 1862.

In the Assigned Estate of Messrs. Davies and Horton, General Storekeepers, Grafton and Tableland.
By order of the Trustees.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, February 17, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The remaining uncollected assets and lease of premises at Grafton.

Terms, cash.

Electro-plated Ware, in Sets
Table Cutlery.
To Ironmongers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, February 17, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,

An invoice of the undermentioned goods, viz. :—

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

G. S. double-threaded table and dessert spoons and forks, teaspoons, soup ladles
E. P. king's pattern table and dessert spoons and forks, teaspoons, soup ladles, sauce ladles and gravy spoons, &c., &c.

TABLE CUTLERY.

Table cutlery, 50 pieces in mahogany cases
Ditto 26 pieces, with best hard bone handles, each 1 dozen table knives, 1 dozen dessert knives, and a pair carvers, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Monday, February 17th.

On Account and Risk of Former Purchaser.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Household furniture
Sundry effects.
Terms, cash

Invoice of
Kerosene Lamps, &c.

*** For Sale by Auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms (if not previously disposed of by private contract), on TUESDAY next, February 18th, 1862, at 11 o'clock prompt.

Consisting of
Marble Foot Glass Lamps
Glass ditto ditto ditto
Glass Hand Lamps
Hanging Lamps
Relief Side Bracket Lamps
Side Lamps and Reflectors
Shade Clasps, Shade Rings
Globe Holders, assorted
Glass Lamps, Double-bottoms, Fancy, &c.
Cut-glass Globes, Glass Chimneys
Paper Shades, common, medium, and extra
Chimney Brushes, Wicks, assorted numbers, &c.
Comprising an extensive and varied assortment.

To Lamp Manufacturers, Ironmongers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms (if not previously disposed of by private contract), on TUESDAY, February 18th, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,

An invoice of kerosene lamps, globes, chimneys, wicks, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY next, February 19, 1862.

Extensive and Unreserved Sale of
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores, &c., &c.
To Grocers
To Country Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, February 19th, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The undermentioned parcels of groceries, oilmen's stores, viz. :—

50 cases half-pint salad oil
25 ditto quarter sardines
10 ditto pint salad oil
20 ditto half sardines
50 ditto quart vinegar
25 ditto ketchup
30 ditto assorted sauces
75 ditto 1-lb. jams
20 ditto essence anchovies
80 ditto bottled fruits
20 ditto 1-lb. salmon
20 ditto prime ling fish
8 ditto mustard, in tins
10 barrels raisins
200 bags Patna rice
10 cases arrowroot
50 barrels dried apples
50 boxes starch
20 ditto blue, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
13 Packages.

For positive Sale, by auction, on MONDAY next, the 17th instant.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers
To Storekeepers and others.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Royal Bride, ——, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

JD in diamond,

1—1 trunk—
72 pairs women's black cashmere boots, rivets, T.P.H., W.S.

2—1 trunk—
72 pairs women's cloth patent goloshed T.P.H., rivets, W.S.

3—1 trunk—
50 pairs women's black cashmere T.P.H., rivets, B.S.

4—1 trunk—Same contents as No. 3

5—1 trunk—
50 pairs women's cloth patent goloshed T.P.H., rivets, B.S.

6—1 trunk—same contents as No. 5

7—1 trunk—
Men's calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto short ditto
Ditto ditto balmorals
Ditto kid top calf goloshed balmorals
Ditto canvas boots, side springs
Ditto oxonian shoes, wrinkled.

8—1 trunk—
Women's memel, kid, cashmere, and grain boots
Girls' ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.

9—1 trunk—
72 pairs women's black cashmere boots, T. P. H.

10—1 trunk, same contents as No. 9.

11—1 trunk—
72 pairs women's black cloth T. P. H. E. goloshed, rivets.

12—1 trunk, same contents as No. 11.

13—1 trunk, same contents as No. 11.

Terms, cash.

Ling Fish
White and Red Herrings.

For Auction Sale, TUESDAY next, February 18th.

Without reserve.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on TUESDAY, February 18th, at 11 o'clock prompt,

WM in diamond,
26 cases Dunn's white herrings, each 4 tins
24 ditto ditto red herrings, each 24 2-dozen tins.
L in diamond,
40 cases prime ling fish.
Terms at sale.

Patna Rice. 250 Bags.

For Positive Sale, TUESDAY next, February 18th.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on TUESDAY, February 18th, at 11 o'clock prompt,

FP in oblong,
250 bags finest Patna rice.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, February 18.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Rice
Fish, &c., &c.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on TUESDAY, February 18, at 11 o'clock prompt,

250 bags finest Patna rice
50 boxes Price's candles
24 cases Dunn's white herrings
24 ditto ditto red herrings
40 ditto prime ling fish
5 ditto confectionery
100 barrels dried apples
20 cases potted fish
200 boxes neva candles
20 cases Thin's 1-lb. salmon
100 firkins Cork rose butter
40 cases pint raspberry syrup
20 ditto 2-lb. oysters
100 ditto Thin's bottled fruits
30 casks sulphur
5 cases mustard, in tins
10 ditto quart castor oil
50 ditto Batty's pint salad oil
25 ditto ditto half-pint ditto ditto
50 boxes red herrings
10 casks Everett's blacking
20 kegs carbonate soda
90 boxes tobacco pipes
14 cases night lights
20 tons fine Liverpool salt
100 boxes congou tea
15 cases arrowroot
100 boxes light blue, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Rice
Fish, &c., &c.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Several parcels of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

Preliminary Notice.

To Ironmongers, Shipchandlers, Painters, Paperhangers, Country Buyers, Storekeepers, Oil and Colour Men, and others.

2000 Packages
Paints
Colours
Oils
White Lead
Varnishes
Paperhangings
Whiting
Turps
Sheet Lead
Manila Rope, &c., &c.
Now landing, ex Royal Bride.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on an early day,

2000 packages of the above,
Ex Royal Bride.
Further particulars in a future issue.

On account of whom it may concern.

1 Half-tierce Negrohead Tobacco.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 17th February, at 11 o'clock,

1 half-tierce negrohead tobacco (damaged).
Terms, cash.

To close accounts.
Champagne, Claret, Beer
Soy, Sugar, &c., &c.

For Sale THIS DAY, half-past 10 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock, to close accounts,

19 cases champagne, Piper's, Ruinart's, Dagonet's, &c.
2 ditto claret
5 ditto beer
25 ditto soy
10 bags Pampanga sugar
1 half-chest congou
2 cases rhubarb
28 bags wheat.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Most Important and very extensive clearing-out Sale of Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, &c.
Being the entire Stock of Messrs. G. S. Leathes and Co.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 25th February.

To Merchants, Country Buyers, Shippers, Grocers, Provision Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions, from Messrs. G. S. Leathes and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, No. 1, Wynyard-street, on TUESDAY, 25th February, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of their very extensive and well-selected stock of groceries, oilmen's stores, provisions, &c., they having determined to give up that branch of business, and devote themselves exclusively to the wine and spirit and general import trade, finding that the extent and increase in this department demand their undivided attention.

Full particulars will appear in future advertisements.

Choice Selected Teas.
Just arrived, ex Agincourt, from Hongkong.
Extra Fine Souchong
Superior Hysonskin
Choice Young Hyson
Very Fine Gunpowder.
For positive sale.

*** 11 o'clock, THIS DAY.

To Merchants, Shippers, Tea Dealers, Grocers, Country Buyers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

The following parcels of choice teas, just arrived, ex Agincourt:—

425 packages extra fine souchong
51 chests superior hysonskin
300 boxes choice young hyson
250 boxes very fine gunpowder.
Terms at sale.

Highly important Sale by Auction of Mauritius Sugars.
Fine Crystals and Counter Samples.

The entire Cargo of the Isabella Brown.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 17th instant.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The entire cargo of sugars ex Isabella Brown, from Mauritius, as follows,

PAW&Co.

A	Terracine	381 bags
B	Lucia	374 ditto
C	L'Avenir	146 ditto
CD	Ditto	289 ditto
D	Ditto	22 ditto
E	Surinam	410 ditto
F	Rosa	101 ditto
G	Mon Rocher	437 ditto
H	La Louise	477 ditto
I	Deep River	452 ditto
J	Trois Cascades	77 ditto
K	Belle Vue	318 ditto
L	Rosalie	260 ditto
M	Riche en Eau	169 ditto
N	Caroline	119 ditto
O	California	36 ditto
P	Rosalie	457 ditto
Q	Ditto	280 ditto
R	Constance	300 ditto
S	La Louise	34 ditto.

The above comprise fine counter samples and crystals, the whole of which were carefully selected with regard to the requirements of the colonies, and may challenge comparison with any previous importations from Mauritius.

The trade will do well to supply themselves at this opportunity, there being no other cargo at present in the market, and by last advices from Mauritius there were no vessels loading for this port.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

The Principal Part of
The Cargo of the Agincourt, from Hongkong, consisting of
Counter and Ration Sugars
Fancy Teas
China Ginger and Chow Chow
China Salt and Oil.

To Merchants, Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, February 17th.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Molison and Black, to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on the above date, at 11 o'clock,

The principal part of the cargo of the Agincourt, from Hongkong, consisting of

YW,
1000 bags superior yellow counter sugar,
G H over C C in cross,
1600 bags superior brown sugar
175 boxes fine pekoe teas
120 ditto fine young hyson
600 bags salt
250 cases light China oil
135 cases preserved ginger and chow chow, &c.
Terms at sale.

To Merchants, Grocers, Shippers, Country Buyers, and others.

Very important and Extensive Sale of Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

MONDAY, 17th February.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,

1000 packages oilmen's stores and groceries, just arrived; also parcels of choice teas, sugars, &c.

Terms at sale.

The Principal Portion of the Cargo of the Siam, from New York.

Consisting of
American Chairs, in great variety
Carriages, Sewing Machines
Tubs, Buckets, Ox Yokes and Bows
Wire-bound Brooms, Clothes Pegs
Axe Handles, Hoes, Sluice Forks
Cotton Gins, Store Trucks
Coffee and Spice Mills, Cornshellers
Cultivators, Geddes' Harrows, Haycutter
Eagle Ploughs, Cotton Ploughs
Shovels, Handled Axes, Shoe Pegs
Kerosene Oil, Rosin
Fork, Starch, &c., &c.

Great Sale by Auction, WEDNESDAY, 19th February, At the Australian Auction Mart.

To Ironmongers, Coach-builders, Merchants, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 19th February, at 11 o'clock,

The principal portion of the cargo of American goods, ex Siam, from New York, as above.

Terms at sale.

POSITIVE SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

THE PICK OF NEWTOWN.

Extensive block of property, having 112 feet frontage to the main Newtown Road, nearly opposite the St. John's Tavern, containing an area of 1 rood 15 perches, and comprising the premises occupied by Messrs. Knight, Rogan, Gannon, Taylor, Murphy, and the building now used as a Baptist Church. The whole subdivided into FOUR LOTS.

TERMS.—One-quarter cash; residue may remain secured by mortgage on the property for three, five, seven, or 10 years, repaying principal and interest by small instalments.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on THIS DAY, 17th February, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece or PARCEL OF LAND, being portion of lot 6 of the original Camperdown Estate, containing one rood fifteen perches, more or less, commencing at the north-east corner of a street at its junction with the Cook's River Road, and bounded by the south side of that road, 112 feet on the east by a line of 150 feet to the north side of a lane, on the south by that lane 128 feet to a street, and on the west by that street 90 feet to the Cook's River Road, at the point of commencement, which has been subdivided into the following lots, to suit the convenience of purchasers.

LOT 1, having a frontage of 28 FEET to the Newtown Road, with a depth of about 150 FEET extending to a lane at the rear, on which is A LARGE WOODEN BUILDING, 38 x 21, now used as a BAPTIST CHAPEL; also, a large shed, 41 x 15, formerly used as a wheelwright's shop.

LOT 2 has a frontage of 29 FEET to the Newtown Road, by a depth of about 142 FEET extending to a lane. On this lot are TWO SHOPS and DWELLING HOUSES, containing each four rooms. There is also a shed and forge at the rear.

LOT 3 has a frontage of 24½ FEET to the Newtown Road, with a depth of about 125 FEET extending to the lane. The improvements comprise A BRICK BUILT DWELLING HOUSE and Shop, containing six apartments and passage. In the yard is a weatherboard kitchen and servant's room, approached by a verandah and covered way from the main building. There are also sundry open and closed sheds. These premises are now occupied by Mr. Taylor, painter, and Mr. Gannon, saddler.

LOT 4 is a corner block, and has the following frontage:—30½ feet to the Newtown Road, 90 feet to a side street; also a frontage to the back lane. On it are two Shops and Dwelling Houses, containing each about four apartments. The shops are fitted with counters, shelves, drawers, &c., and the internal fittings are of cedar. There are also in the yard at the rear shed, pump, &c.

This fine block of freehold property occupies the best position in Newtown, and is the next property to Mr. Webber's well-known wheelwright's establishment. Particular attention is directed to the very liberal terms under which it will be sold, which affords an opportunity of investing to great advantage.

For further particulars apply at the Rooms, where plans of the subdivision may be inspected.

By order of the Representatives of the late John Terry, Esq.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 17th February, at 11 o'clock,

The following properties:—

TOWN OF PARRAMATTA.—Allotment 3 of section 26, having an extensive frontage to the Parramatta River, adjoining Gilbert's premises in Phillip-street.

ELLENBOROUGH.—Farm 329.—5 acres.

HASTINGS, EAST, NORTH, and SOUTH. — 5 allotments.

FITZROY, NORTH and SOUTH.—7 allotments.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Without Reserve.
TOWN OF ST. LEONARDS.

Allotments Nos. 1, 2, and 16, of section 24, containing each half an acre, fronting Falcon and Alfred streets.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 17th February, at 11 o'clock,

The above described sites in the town of ST. LEONARDS, North Shore, adjoining each other, at the corner of Falcon and Alfred streets.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

GEORGE-STREET, REDFERN.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 17th February, at 11 o'clock.

All that piece of land, having a frontage of 25 feet to GEORGE-STREET, REDFERN, with a depth of 92½ feet, being lot 44 of block of 3 of section 8 of the Redfern Estate, on which is a house, built of wood and stone, now out of repair.

This property is bounded on the north by Booth's, and on the south by Burn's property. It fronts George-street, nearly opposite Albert-street, a little to the south of Redfern-street, and extends back nearly to Bullanaming-street.

Terms at sale.

By Order of the Representatives of the late John Terry, Esquire.

UNRESERVED SALE.
ASHFIELD.

The Premises known as the BUSH INN, together with 30 acres of Land, cleared and enclosed, situated on the PARRAMATTA ROAD, ASHFIELD, adjoining the Asfeld Park Estate, a short distance from the ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION, and now in the occupation of Mr. SLAPP.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the representatives of the late John Terry, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 17th February, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece of land known as Connor's Farm, containing 30 acres, more or less, having an extensive frontage to the Parramatta Road, adjoining the Ashfield Park Estate, on which are those extensive premises

THE BUSH INN,

built of brick on stone foundation, containing 8 apartments, with yard, extensive stabling, &c.

The land is cleared and enclosed, forming a splendid grazing paddock.

The property is let to Mr. Thomas Slapp on lease, expiring 1st July next, at the low rental of £70 per annum.

This is a valuable block of suburban property, most favourably situated.

The site is elevated, and commands beautiful views, and the land not required for the inn would subdivide into villa sites to great advantage.

Terms at sa

SOUTH GRAFTON.
CLARENCE RIVER.

ROSE FARM.

VALUABLE HOMESTEAD and FARM in the above town, with deep water frontage to the river.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from J. F. WILCOX, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on THIS DAY, 17th February, at 11 o'clock,

ROSE FARM,
SOUTH GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER,

comprising about 30 acres of land, with deep water frontage to the river, immediately opposite the town of North Grafton. The land is cleared, and in cultivation. It is of that rich fertile nature for which this district is so famous, and yields extraordinary crops.

The house is built of hardwood and cedar, the principal rooms being lined and panelled. It contains verandah, lobby, 6 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, with yard, 6-stall stable, harness room, stockyard, calf-pen, &c. There are surrounding the house a well cultivated prolific orchard, vineyard, and banana grove.

Rose Farm is one of the most eligible and beautifully situated country homesteads in the Clarence district, possessing every advantage that could be desired for a retired family—splendid scenery, highly productive land, deep water frontage, constant communication with Sydney, and a really good residence and out-offices surrounded by improved grounds.

An inspection prior to sale is invited by the vendor, who will grant every facility to intending purchasers to judge for themselves of the merit and value of the property.

TITLE—UNQUESTIONABLE.

Plans may be inspected, and further particulars obtained at the Rooms.

In the Residuary Estate of the late Henry Osborne, Esq.

EXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALE.
CITY, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the representatives of the late Henry Osborne, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 24th February, at 11 o'clock,

The following valuable freehold properties

CITY OF SYDNEY.

KENT-STREET NORTH.—Eight choice building sites, having from 35 to 43 FEET FRONTAGE to KENT-STREET, with depths varying from 76 to 120 feet.

*** These allotments are very eligible building sites immediately opposite the Flagstaff, and are suitable either for private residences or for business premises. On two of the lots are two small cottages, built of stone and weatherboards.

They are fine level pieces of land, with the exception of one, upon which there is a good quarry of stone, and, as they are elevated and overlook the harbour, they command beautiful views.

WHARF PROPERTY, DARLING HARBOUR.—Extensive block of land on the west side of the above allotments, and extending to the harbour, to which it has DEEP WATER FRONTAGE, by a complete and valuable STONE WHARF of 111 feet.

It comprises an area of about 3 roods 30 perches, and has a depth from the wharf of 270 feet on one side and 168 feet on the other. It is approached by a road from Kent-street, which at but little expense could be continued through the property to the wharf frontage.

*** A very large amount has been expended on this valuable wharf property by the late Mr. Osborne. It possesses many advantages, having a large area of back land for the formation of a good road from Kent-street, and the erection of stores; and, being also within easy distance of the centre of the town, at a very small expense it might be made to rank second to no other wharf in the harbour.

GLOUCESTER-STREET.

All that PIECE OF LAND having a frontage of about 43½ feet to Gloucester-street, being lot No. 12 of section 75 of the city subdivision, on which is erected a stone-built house, containing on the ground floor two apartments, and three rooms on the first floor, with kitchen, passage, yard, &c.

*** This property is on the west side of the street, a few yards from Cribb's-lane.

NORTH SHORE.

20 ACRES OF LAND, near Gore's Creek, adjoining Berry's 5 acres, and Haslam and Ford's grants, close to Nicholls' celebrated grant.

TOWN OF KIAMA.

Allotment 13, section 4, half an acre, fronting Bong Bong-street, close to the wharf.

VIDLER'S FARM,
TERRAGONG SWAMP, KIAMA.

100 acres on the Minnamurra River, adjoining Hanly's and Charles Grace's grants.

VILLAGE OF GERINGONG.

Allotments 7, 8, and 9, section 5, and 18 of section 5, each half an acre. Lot 3, of section 2, containing 2½ acres.

O'CONNELLTOWN, YASS.

Allotments 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of section 50, fronting Brennan and Petit streets, containing

TOWN OF MACQUARIE.

Allotment 3 of section 2, half an acre.

RIVER HASTINGS, MACQUARIE.

320 acres, on the river, near Hay, adjoining Farrell's grant.

Full particulars of titles can be obtained on application to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., solicitor, Hunter-street.

Plans may be inspected and further particulars obtained at the Rooms.

Terms liberal.

THIS DAY, 17th FEBRUARY.

IMPORTANT SALE.
CITY, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY FREEHOLDS,

at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

JAMISON-STREET.—Dwelling-house and large allotment of Land adjoining the residence of THOMAS FARRELL, Esq.

GEORGE-STREET, REDFERN.—Allotment and House, nearly opposite Albert-street.

NEWTOWN.—By order of the mortgagees. Extensive block of property fronting the main road, nearly opposite St. John's Tavern, and now occupied by Messrs. Murphy, Rogan, Gannon, Taylor, and Knight, and the Baptist Chapel. In four lots. Terms: One quarter cash, residue in 3, 5, 7, or 10 years, repaying principal and interest by small instalments.

TOWN OF ST. LEONARDS.—Without reserve. Two half acre allotments, Falcon and Alfred streets.

ASHFIELD.—The premises known as the Bush Inn, with 30 acres of Land, occupied by Mr. Slap. Without reserve. By order of the representatives of the late John Terry, Esq.

BURWOOD.—Cottages and Land, the property of Mr. Caffrey, Swinton Hill.

PARRAMATTA.—Allotment on the River, adjoining Gilbert's. Also, other allotments. Without reserve. By order of the representatives of the late John Terry, Esq.

SOUTH GRAFTON.—Rose Farm and Homestead on the River—the property and residence of J. F. Wilcox, Esq.

GOOD DOG, SHOALHAVEN.—51 acres, Gunn's grant, with improvements, on Tappalilee Creek. By order of the mortgagee.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

JAMISON-STREET,
CITY OF SYDNEY.

Dwelling-House and Block of Land, having 40 feet frontage to Jamison-street, adjoining the residence of THOMAS FARRELL, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 17th February, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece of land bounded on the south by the north side of Jamison-street, 40 feet on the east by a line 77½ feet on the north by a line 56 feet, and on the west by a line 38 feet, all more or less, on which is erected a brick-built Dwelling-House, on stone foundations, containing on the ground-floor entrance hall and four rooms, on the first-floor four bedrooms and dressing-room, with two attic rooms above, and in the basement extensive cellarage, kitchen, laundry, servant's room; yard, with entrance from the street, &c., at the rear.

This property was formerly let to Mrs. Dodds, for £200 per annum, and is now occupied by the proprietor, whose intention is to realise at this sale. The position is elevated, and the house in a situation near the main thoroughfare of the city, that will always return good interest as an investment.

TITLE unquestionable, for full particulars of which apply to Messrs. Stenhouse and Hardy, solicitors, Hunter-street.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

GOOD DOG, SHOALHAVEN.

Farm of 51 Acres, with improvements, Gunn's Grant, on Tappatallee Creek, near the Ferry at Pig Island, Shoalhaven River, and Owen's Grant, and adjoining M'Pherson's Farm.

By order of the mortgagee.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 17th FEBRUARY, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece of land, containing 51 acres 1 rood and 16 perches, commencing at a point one chain east from Owen's grant, on the banks of the Tappatallee Creek, and bounded on the west by a road, one chain wide, 29 chains; on the south by a line 22 chains to a road; on the east by that road 17½ chains to the creek; and on the north by that creek to point of commencement; exclusive of a road one chain wide, known as Carnall's Road, passing through the south-west portion of this land, the area of which has been deducted from the total area. The improvements comprise dwelling-house, and out-offices, orchard, 8 acres cleared and about 20 acres from which the timber has been cut—a never-failing supply of water.

Particulars of title may be ascertained on application to D. L. Levy, Esq., solicitor, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

Plan may be inspected at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

MARION.

A choice Villa Residence, with Orangery, Orchard, &c., on the banks of the Parramatta River, opposite the Newington Estate.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mrs. BOWERMAN to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 10th MARCH, at 11 o'clock,

MARION, a delightfully situated VILLA AND GROUND, comprising about 43 acres, laid out as garden, orchard, and ornamental shrubberies, &c.

The house is brick-built, and contains ten rooms, spacious hall, pantry, store-room, &c., &c.; and being on an elevated part of the estate, commands an extensive and picturesque view of the river and town of Parramatta.

The grounds, orchard, and vineyard, comprising about 43 acres, extend from the house in a gentle slope toward the banks of the river. The orchard is stocked with choice orange, apple, pear, and various other fruit trees, and the vines are of the best description.

Marion is delightfully situated on the river, and being only about two miles from Parramatta, has also convenient access to the city by railway, as well as the steamers.

It will be positively sold on the above date, and intending purchasers are particularly invited to inspect the property prior to sale. Cards to view may be obtained, and plan inspected, at the Rooms.

BALMAIN.

For Positive Sale.

Comfortable and substantial stone-built COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with Flower Garden, situated at the junction of JOHNSTON and HOSKING STREETS, and now occupied by the proprietor, Captain O'Reilly.

Title Unquestionable.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from CAPTAIN O'REILLY, in consequence of his intended removal to Queensland, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 28th February, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece or parcel of land, situated at the junction of JOHNSTON and HOSKING STREETS, having a frontage of fifty-four and a half feet to the former street, upon which is erected a

COMFORTABLE COTTAGE RESIDENCE,

substantially built of stone, containing wide verandahs on three sides, entrance hall, four good rooms, with kitchen, servants'-room, and store-room. The ground is laid out as a flower garden and yard, in which there is a capital well of water.

The above cottage is in excellent order, and can with great confidence be recommended to any one looking out for a comfortable residence in this favourite suburb. It is now brought into the market solely for the reason stated, and as it will positively be disposed of to the highest bidder on the date mentioned—its sale should not be overlooked. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the premises prior to the day of sale.

Terms at sale.

Important Clearing-out Sale
At Orielton Park, Narellan.

On TUESDAY, 18th February, at 12 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by John Perry, Esq., who is leaving Orielton Park, to sell by auction, on the above day,

All his choice and well-bred dairy cows, heifers, steers, and horses, farming implements, pigs, poultry, &c., &c., as follows—namely,

30 very superior dairy cows and heifers
20 steers, fit for the butcher
20 pigs, ditto ditto
12 draught horses
1 threshing machine, capable of threshing 200 bushels per day
1 winnowing ditto
1 horse rake
1 iron roller
Ploughs and harrows
1 Scotch grubber
1 double power crab
2 coaches
Carts, drays, and harness
A quantity of lead piping, about 2 tons iron machinery
Churn and dairying utensils
Ducks, fowls, and geese
And a lot of sundries too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash.

The sale of the cattle will not commence until 2 p.m., on the arrival of the coach from Campbelltown which meets the 10.15 train from Sydney.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.
At the Homebush Sale Yards, on WEDNESDAY, 19th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON has been favoured with instructions from N. C. Phillips, Esq., to sell by auction, as above,

1288 prime fat wethers.

These sheep, from the flocks of W. Bradley, Esq., of Goulburn, are too well known to require any comment.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MONDAY, February 17th, at 11 o'clock.

☞ At Lindsay, Darling Point.
Highly Important Sale by Auction.

Magnificent Oil Paintings, by Eminent Masters
Statuary, Curiosities, Works of Art
Ancient Oak Bookcases and Furniture
Marble Vases and Ornaments
Brilliant-toned Pianoforte
Elegant Dresden China
Beautiful Cut Glass and Platedware
Silver Plate, Table Cutlery
Wines of the best quality
Two Magnificent Carriages
Set Double Harness, silver-plated, &c., &c.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been honoured with instructions from Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., to sell by auction, at his residence, Lindsay, Darling Point, THIS DAY, February 17th, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The whole of his magnificent household furniture, glass, china, platedware, carriages, harness, &c., &c. Also,

OIL PAINTINGS.
IN HALL.

Full-sized portrait of a naval officer of the seventeenth century, from the Buckingham collection at Stowe, by Sir Peter Lely
Full-size portrait of a lady of the seventeenth century, supposed to be Countess Clifford, from the collection at Stowe
Landscape on panel and view of a seaport town, from the Sciara collection at Rome
Half-figure of St. Barbara, school of Guido
Madonna and child, early Italian school
Landscape and storm, school of Salvator Rosa
Head of a soldier of the sixteenth century, school of Rembrandt
Head of Magdalen, school of Guido
Aurora, school of Giulio Romano
Time clipping the wings of Love, school of Rubens
Female head, Leonardo da Vinci
Original portrait of Catherine Comaro, Queen of Cyprus
St. Sebastian, life size, Bolognese school.

IN DINING ROOM.

Very valuable original portrait of James First of England, from the Buckingham collection at Stowe, by Janseens
The Virgin, after Albano
Original portrait of Anne of Denmark, wife of James First, from the Buckingham collection at Stowe
Head of a Roman Cardinal, from the Sciara collection at Rome
Head of Columbus, copy from Titian
Heads of two boys—Simplicity and Cunning—copy from Domenichino
Dutch Gentleman, school of Rembrandt
Head of a Venetian nobleman
Landscape (Italian original) by Rosa di Tivoli
Italian landscape, from the Sciara collection at Rome
Original painting by West
Landscape (Italian original), by Rosa di Tivoli
Italian landscape, from the Sciara collection at Rome
Copy of the Magdalen of Titian
Copy of Agnus Dei, by Leonardo da Vinci
Game, by Hondekoster
Sea Piece—English coast
Landscape (Italian original), by Rosa di Tivoli
Sea Piece—English coast
Portrait of Nicolo Politiano, Venetian school
Portrait of Charles First, school of Vandyke
Copy from Beato Angelico, Florence
St. Jerome, by Ribiera
St. Ignatius
Landscape, by Wilson
Supper at Emmaus (one of the figures is a portrait of Leo X.) by Bassano
St. Jerome in Cardinal's robe and hat, by Ribiera
Magdalen, copy from Albano
Head of the Virgin, after Carlo Dolci
Head of a sleeping nun
The Crucifixion, school of Vandyke
Head of a Venetian nobleman
Thief on the Cross, by Corregio
Crucifixion, by Lanfranco
The Nativity, by Bassano
St. Sebastian, by Gennari, school of Guercino
Ecce Homo, copy from Guido
Landscape, by Rosa di Tivoli
Ceres, school of Rubens
Original painting by Elizabetta Sirani—Vision of St. Francis d'Assisi—school of Caracci
View of an Italian seaport, from the Sciara collection at Rome
Madonna, Corregio
Portrait of three children, by Gainsborough
Madonna de la Seggiola, from Raphael
St. Sebastian, copy from the original, by Titian, at Venice
Copy of Chandos, Shakspere
Cenci, from Guido
Original portrait of Machiavelli, by Bronzino
Esperanza, from Guido
Portrait of Raphael, copy
Madonna and child, copy, Murillo
Italian Celebrities, Boccacio
Ditto, Tasso
Ditto, Ariosto
Ditto, Dante
Ditto, Petrarch
Ditto, Machiavelli
Ditto, Savonarola
Flemish picture, scene in a hospital
Titian
Vandyke
Cellini
Rubens
Oliver Cromwell
Rembrandt
Entombment, original, Rembrandt
Landscape, by Poelmberg
Raphael
Guido Reni
Andrea del Sarto.

IN THE STUDY.

Adam and Eve—early painting, fifteenth century, school of Van Eyck
Head, after Michael Angelo
Battle scene, Dutch
Landscape
Death of Abel
Raglan Castle
Painting, by Angelica Kauffman
Head, by Rubens
Venus, after Titian.

CURIOSITIES AND WORKS OF ART.

Models of ancient buildings at Rome, consisting of—Temple of Vesta, Temple of Saturn, Tomb of Bibulus, Temple of Jupiter, column of Phocis, models of aqueducts, and Temple of Minerva
Piece of genuine Luca della Rubbia porcelain
Roman mosaic table of the sixteenth century
St. Cecilia marble figure, from Bernini
Marble bust of Pompey, by Rossi, from antique at Rome
Marble bust of Alexander the Great, from the original at Naples
Psyche, from original at Naples
Young Augustus, marble bust, copy from antique
Head of a Pista, in terra cotta, XVI. century
Ancient Roman vase, found at Villa Lavina, in the ruins of a palace of Tiberius
Two statues—the children of Niobe
Bust of a Roman boy
Bust of Sybil
A quantity of very beautiful Flemish tapestry
Two oak bookcases, and
A variety of valuable sundries.

Terms, cash.

Catalogues and cards to view may be obtained, on application at the rooms of the auctioneers, 239, George-street. Lindsay is open to the public from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission by cards only.

☞ Omnibuses will leave the rooms of the auctioneers at 10 o'clock on the morning of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, February 19th, at 11 o'clock.
For Positive Sale.

The Pick of Potts' Point.
Magnificent Family Mansion and Grounds, late in the occupation of Alexander Donaldson Kellie, Esq., substantially built of stone and hardwood, with slated roof, and every convenience for a gentleman's family.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been honoured with instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 14, Wylde-street, Potts' Point, adjoining the properties of Mrs. J. R. Wilshire and Robert Forbes, Esq., on WEDNESDAY, February 19th, at 11 o'clock precisely,

That magnificent family mansion and grounds, with extensive water frontage to the harbour, lately occupied by Alexander Donaldson Kellie, Esq., substantially built with stone and hardwood of the best description, containing two large drawing-rooms, dining and breakfast rooms, ten bedrooms, bath-room, laundry, servants' rooms, kitchen, scullery, pantry, store-room; stabling, coach-house, bathing and boat house; large garden, planted with rare shrubs and flowers; orchard, containing every variety of the choicest fruit trees; and an extensive water frontage.

This splendid mansion commands an extensive and picturesque view of some of the loveliest spots in Port Jackson, including the North Head, Garden and Clark Islands, Mossman's Bay, and Watson's Bay, and surrounded by the mansions of our wealthiest colonists, cannot fail to attract the attention of the retired squatter or prosperous merchant, presenting within a short drive of the metropolis all the advantages and isolation sought for in a suburban retreat.

In point of salubrity and beauty of situation, Potts' Point enjoys an undisputed and enviable pre-eminence, and as a proof of the high estimation in which it is held, it is only necessary to point to the number of superb mansions at present in course of erection, and the affluent and distinguished colonists who reside in this delightful locality.

Plans will be on view at the rooms of the auctioneers, 239, George-street, in a few days, and cards to view may be obtained on application.

Preliminary Notice.

On WEDNESDAY, February 19th, at 11 o'clock.

Important Unreserved Sale.
At the Residence of A. D. Kellie, Esq., Wylde-street, Potts Point.

Very Elegant Household Furniture
Beautiful Cut Glass
Electro-plate, China, Earthenware
Valuable Engravings
Velvet Pile and Brussels Carpets (new)
Drawing-room Suite, in blue and gold satin damask
Walnut Wood Cheffonier, plate glass back and doors, with marble slab top
Rosewood and Walnut Pianofortes, by eminent makers
Pier Glasses, Lustres, Ornaments
Whatnots, Canterburies, Loo, Card, and Occasional Tables
Vases, Statuary, &c.

☞ The whole of which will be on view on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and Morning of Sale.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been honoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the residence of A. D. Kellie, Esq., Potts Point, on WEDNESDAY, February 19th, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of this magnificent household furniture. It was brought out from England only a few months since, and has scarcely been used, and is now in every respect as good as new.

Terms, cash.

Catalogues and cards to view will be issued in a few days.

QUEENSLAND.—BURNETT DISTRICT.

That very choice Sheep Property,
THE DYKEHEAD STATIONS,
situate on the Auburn River, together with
16,000 SHEEP and
350 HEAD OF CATTLE.

TERMS—One-third cash, residue by approved bills at one and two years, dated from day of sale, with bank discount added, and secured upon the stock and stations.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,

On TUESDAY, 18th FEBRUARY,

That very choice sheep property, the DYKEHEAD STATIONS, in the Burnett District, comprising the following runs:—

DYKEHEAD DOCTOR'S CORNER, and
FLAGSTONE CREEK DELEUBRA CREEK.

They are adjoining blocks, and have about 17 MILES FRONTAGE to the left bank and 13 MILES FRONTAGE to the right bank of the Auburn River, and are also watered by Cheltenham, Flagstone, Deleubra, Cadarga, and Apple-tree Creeks, affording an abundant supply in all seasons. The neighbouring runs are HAWKWOOD, belonging to Messrs. Ramsay and Jopp; YERILLA, belonging to Messrs. Wood and Carruthers; CADARGA, to Mr. C. C. Macdonald; and COONANBULA, formerly Mr. Archer's, but now belonging to Mr. Archibald Cameron.

THE COUNTRY consists chiefly of silver-leaf ironbark and box open undulating forest. It is most excellent sheep country, sound, and healthy, and flocks may be run in 2000 to 2500.

THE IMPROVEMENTS are of a superior character and consist of—

A comfortable verandah cottage residence, shingled, boarded, and lined throughout, with detached kitchen and servant's room, also shingled.

A range of shingled buildings, comprising dining-room and three other apartments, store, meat store, harness and tool room.

A woolshed, fitted with lever press, yard, and covered battened catching pens.

Three men's huts, two of which are shingled; also stockyard and milking yard.

Two grazing paddocks, one of which is a very large one; also a good garden.

Extensive sheep drafting yards—say capable of working 10,000.

There are also ten out-stations, with huts and hurdles or yards at each; the huts all shingled but one.

With the Dykehead stations will be sold
16,000 SHEEP,
full particulars of which will be published shortly. Also,
350 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less,
a very choice little herd.

⁂ About 14 working horses, 4 unbroken horses, 1 entire, 2 teams of working bullocks, drays, &c., complete, stores, household furniture, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

☞ The above can be most strongly recommended to any one on the look-out for a really good, sound, healthy property, in thorough working order. The GRAZING CAPABILITIES are fully equal to from 25,000 to 30,000 SHEEP, so that the runs are very little more than half-stocked, leaving ample room for increase. Personal inspection of the runs and stock is invited on the part of intending purchasers prior to the sale; every facility for which will be afforded by the proprietor, who resides on the property.

That magnificent Pastoral Property,
THE LOOWEE ESTATE,
situate in the Mudgee district, and the County of Phillip,
comprising,
7600 ACRES OF FREEHOLD LAND,
3766 ACRES leased from Messrs. Hawkins and Purcell,
and
27,980 ACRES of pre-emptive and leased land, held from the Crown,
And with which will be sold
30,000 NEARLY PURE-BRED SAXON MERINO SHEEP,
Comprising
THE WHOLE OF THE WELL-KNOWN LOOWEE FLOCKS.

ABOUT 150 MILES FROM SYDNEY,
20 MILES FROM MUDGEE,
12 MILES FROM RYALSTONE.

TERMS.—One-half cash, residue by approved bills at 12 and 24 months, with bank discount added, secured upon the stock and station.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Riley and Bloomfield, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 18th February,

That magnificent pastoral property
THE LOOWEE ESTATE.

The LOOWEE ESTATE consists of 7600 ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, situate on Lawson's Creek, which runs through the centre of the property, and which is otherwise very well watered. The country is nearly all box ridges, sound, and admirably adapted for sheep.

Attached to the freehold are 3766 ACRES, leased respectively for terms of 7 and 5 years. Also,

27,980 ACRES held under pre-emptive right, and by lease from the Crown. The country similar to the freehold, and the whole together making a

MAGNIFICENT SHEEP WALK OF 39,346 ACRES.

The IMPROVEMENTS upon the freehold land are—
A brick verandah cottage, with shingled roof, with a slab kitchen of 3 apartments
A two-story brick store, with shingled roof
A brick-built woolshed
Three huts for labourers, slab buildings
Range of stables built of slabs
Two cultivation paddocks (40 acres and 30 acres) and a grazing paddock of about 300 acres.
A Californian pump, with hose and gear complete, worked by horse-power, and used for sheep washing. Also,
SIX OUT STATIONS, with a hut and yard at each. And also,
NINE OUT STATIONS on the leased land, with hut and yard at each.

With the Loowee Estate will be sold the following sheep:—

EWES.

2470 yearlings, more or less
2500, more or less, 2 years
1810, more or less, 3 years
1545, more or less, 4 years
1550, more or less, 5 years
1680, more or less, 6 years
1805, more or less, aged
430 pure Saxons, 1 year to aged.

Ewes, more or less 13,790

WETHERS.

2720, more or less, yearlings
2520, more or less, 2 years
940, more or less, 3 years
1880, more or less, 4 years
970, more or less, 4 to 6 years
180, more or less, rams.

Wethers and rams 9,210

WEANERS.

7000, more or less, wethers and ewes 7,000

Total.................... 30,000

☞ The whole of these sheep are nearly PURE BRED SAXON MERINO, nothing but pure blood having been used for the last twenty-five years, and that always selected at great cost. The quality of the wool is best tested by the fact that, at the recent Colonial Wool Exhibition, the LOOWEE FLOCKS took the FOLLOWING PRIZES:—For the best exhibit of wool, washed on the sheeps' back, Mort's Gold Medal; and also three silver, and six bronze Medals, awarded by the New South Wales Exhibition Commissioners for other wools.

The LOOWEE CLIP has always brought the highest prices in the English market. Some lambs' wool, of 1860, sold in London, for 3s. 5½d. per lb., and the 1861 clip sold, in Sydney, for 2s. 6d. per lb. These facts speak for themselves.

⁂ 2 bullock drays, 14 bullocks, with gear complete; 2 horse drays, with 5 horses and harness complete; a few milch cows, 5 saddle horses, about 300 bushels of wheat, stores, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

☞ Comment upon this splendid property would be superfluous. Inspection of it is earnestly invited on the part of intending purchasers.

Mr. Bloomfield, who resides on the property, will afford every assistance and information to any one desirous of inspecting with a view to purchase.

SHARES.
60 Shares A. S. N. Company's.
20 New Shares Ditto Ditto.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 18th February,

The following securities, the property of a gentleman about leaving the colony.
60 shares A. S. N. Company, £20 paid
20 new shares ditto.

As this security is among the most favoured in the colony, attention is directed to the sale as affording an opportunity for satisfactory investment.

JAMBEROO.

THE WOODSTOCK MILLS ESTATE,
Comprising—
The MAN OF KENT INN, with 6 acres of land
ALLOTMENTS fronting the main Kiandra Road
The BREWERY, MALT-HOUSE, &c.
The FLOUR and SAW MILLS
The COTTAGE RESIDENCE; also,
Sundry BLOCKS of LAND on the Minnamurra River.

TITLE—Unquestionable. For particulars apply to W. BURTON BRADLEY, Esq., Solicitor, Margaret-street, Sydney.
TERMS—Liberal, at time of sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction,
AT THE MAN OF KENT INN,
JAMBEROO,
At 11 o'clock,
On MONDAY, 24th FEBRUARY,
The whole of that very valuable property,
THE WOODSTOCK MILLS ESTATE,
as recently surveyed and subdivided into lots.
Full detailed particulars of this valuable property appear in the Saturday's issue of this paper.

☞ On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Important and Unreserved Sale of Miscellaneous Merchandise.

⁂ Positively no Reserve, being the property of Mr. Holbeck, who leaves Sydney by the good ship Tiptree.

N.B.—The public, and Holbeck's own personal friends, are requested to attend. Holbeck has been a shrewd buyer therefore his friends can confidently attend the sale, as his entire stock-in-trade, which is very voluminous, is for imperative sale.

⁂ Recollect MONDAY, the 17th instant, 11 o'clock.

MR. R. MURIEL has received instructions from Mr. Holbeck (now many years known to the Sydney trading community), to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, at his new Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel,

His entire stock-in-trade, which comprises every saleable article, from a needle to an anchor.

Terms, cash.

☞ At No. 201, North-terrace, Macquarie-street.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

⁂ The Residence of the Hon. S. D. Gordon, M.L.A.

Important Sale by Auction of
Truly Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture
Grand Pianoforte, by Broadwood
Cottage Pianoforte, by Allison and Allison
Valuable Oil Paintings and Engravings
Superb Ornaments, Pier Glasses, Statuary, and Statuettes, &c., &c.
Richly Cut Glass, China
Electro-plated Ware
Cutlery, &c. &c. And
A first-class Gig, two sets of Harness
Side and Gents' Saddles and Bridles
Harness and Saddle Horses, and a variety of useful sundries too numerous to particularise in an advertisement.

⁂ The whole of the furniture is of a most costly description, imported direct from the celebrated house of Messrs. Smee and Sons, and other houses of equal eminence.

The auctioneer feels very great pleasure in being in a position to recommend his friends and the public generally to postpone (to some extent) their purchases until they have inspected this superb lot of furniture, &c.

MR. MURIEL has been favoured with instructions from the Honorable S. D. Gordon, M.L.C. (who leaves Sydney by the Tiptree), to sell by public auction, at his Residence, North-terrace, Macquarie-street, which is let to William Macleay, Esq., on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The whole of his truly valuable household furniture and effects.

N.B.—The auctioneer (Mr. Muriel) deems it quite unnecessary to publish detailed particulars of this sale;—he leaves the public to form a just estimate of this important sale, the particulars of which, to some extent, will be embodied in the catalogues deliverable on Saturday morning; with cards to view gratis, on application at the Office of the auctioneer, No. 324, George-street.

⁂ A luncheon will be provided.

Terms, cash.

☞ At No. 201, North-terrace, Macquarie-street, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Immediately after the Sale of the Hon. S. D. Gordon's Gig, Horses, and Harness, &c., &c.

A first-class Dogcart, Harness, and Horse, a most complete turn-out, and warranted in every respect. Also,
A first-class Family Carriage.

MR. MURIEL will sell by public auction, at the rear of the residence of the Hon. S. D. Gordon, M.L.C., on TUESDAY next, the 18th instant, at one o'clock,

The above, all of which are for unreserved sale, being the property absolutely of a gentleman leaving the colony.

Terms, cash.

☞ On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock.

At 99, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, adjoining the residence of David Hill, Esq.

Superior Household Furniture
Cottage Pianoforte
Microscope
Framed Engravings, &c., &c.

MR. MURIEL has received instructions from Joseph Dyer, Esq. (in consequence of his having removed to the furnished residence of Mr. Perkins, at Balmain), to sell by public auction, at his residence, No. 99, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The whole of his superior household furniture and effects.

N.B.—Full particulars of this sale will appear in Tuesday's issue, and cards to view can be obtained on Wednesday morning.

Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale of
BOOTS and SHOES.

Just landed from the Ganjam, and Granite City.
Jackson and Sons
A. and J. Hart
Bostock and Co.
Joshua Joseph and Sons.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

MONDAY, the 17th February, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
84 packages seasonable boots and shoes.
Also, a prime lot of sole leather
Ditto kip ditto
Calfskins

Terms, liberal.

Drapery, Manchester Goods, Slops, &c.
Just landed ex Granite City, and Royal Bride.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, and the Trade.

On FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Consignments of the above seasonable fresh goods, just landed.

Terms liberal.

Choice New Shipment of Winter Drapery, Silks, &c.
Just landed ex Agra.

WEDNESDAY, February 19th.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, February 19th, at 11 o'clock,
About 65 packages of choice winter drapery, dresses, silks, &c.
Particulars in to-morrow's issue.

C. ADRAIN has received instructions from Mr. S. H. Douglas, bookseller, to sell by auction, on the premises, Sussex-street, next the Dundee Arms, Market Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 19th February at 11 o'clock,
2000 volumes of books, consisting of works of eminent authors.

Terms, cash.

To Parties on the look out for a Good Paying Business.

A Public House in a Central Position, doing a first-rate Trade. Rent low; with Counter, Bar Fittings, Beer Engine, Spirit Fountain, Kegs, Furniture, Spirits, &c.

C. ADRAIN has received instructions from Mr. Atkinson to sell by auction, on the premises, corner of Barrack and Clarence streets, known as Forbes Hotel, on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock,

The license, trade, counter, fixtures, beer engine, spirit fountain, stock-in-trade, viz.,—ale and porter on draught and in bottle; wines, spirits; household furniture, comprising—sideboard, cheffonieres, horsehair and other sofas, loo, dining, D, toilet, and other tables, iron and wood bedsteads and bedding, washstands, pictures, looking-glasses, crockery, glass, kitchen utensils, and sundries too numerous for insertion.

Terms cash.

Plain Tray Glasses
Drawer and Box ditto
Moulded Trays
Rosewood and Maple Chimneys
Rich Carved gilt ditto
Ditto ditto Pier ditto.
☞ For unreserved sale.

MONDAY, February 17th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,

A splendid assortment of glasses, comprising
40 x 50 rich gilt pier glasses, massive frames
40 x 30 ditto ditto ditto
36 x 24 ditto ditto
30 x 18 rosewood and maple chimney glasses
28 x 16 ditto ditto ditto
24 x 14 ditto ditto ditto
24 x 18 three block dressing glasses
20 x 16 ditto ditto ditto
16 x 12 two-drawer ditto ditto
20 x 16 ditto ditto ditto
18 x 14 plain and moulded ditto
16 x 12 ditto ditto ditto
14 x 10 ditto ditto ditto
12 x 9 ditto ditto ditto
10 x 8 ditto ditto ditto
9 x 7 ditto ditto ditto.

⁂ The auctioneers would invite the particular attendance of buyers to this important sale of new goods, just landed, ex Granite City, every line of which will be sold, to close accounts for the mail.

Terms, liberal.

To Fancy Dealers
To Stationers
To Ironmongers
To Furniture Dealers
To Storekeepers.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, February the 17th, at 11 o'clock,

98 packages of new goods, comprising
Composition dolls, dressed
Ditto ditto undressed
Toy watches and guards
Marbles, assorted
Toys, assorted cases
Fancy and glycerine soaps
Ladies' russia leather bags
Railway and travelling companions
Imitation meerschaum pipes
Pipes assorted, fancy heads
3, 4, 5, and 6 quire daybooks
3, 4, 5, and 6 ditto ledgers
Metallic and memorandum books
Hardwood slates
Pocket ledgers and daybooks
Syphon inks
Mavor's and Carpenter's spellings
Pens, wafers, and sealing wax
Novels, assorted.

Terms at sale.

To Publicans and others.
Best Pewter and Metal Spirit Measures.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, February 17th, at 11 o'clock,
2 casks, best quality, spirit measures.

Terms at sale.

Delarue's Playing Cards.

MONDAY, February 17th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, February 17th, at 11 o'clock,

5 cases Delarue's playing cards, comprising
Gold backs
Best Moguls
Cotton plant
Floral
Best Highlanders.

Terms at sale.

Brussels Carpet Bags.
American Cloth Ditto.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, February 17th, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases best Brussels bags
2 ditto American cloth ditto.

Terms at sale.

First-class Saddles
Splendid Carriage Harness
Ditto Gig and Buggy ditto
Whips, Bridles, &c.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, February 18th,
44 packages of the above goods, just landed ex Agra.
Particulars in future issue.

To Saddlers
To Livery Stable-keepers
To Storekeepers and others.
Important Sale of first-class Saddlery, Harness, Bridles, &c.
Just landed ex Agra.

TUESDAY, February 18th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Ladies' side saddles, quilted seats, and safes
Gents' somerset saddles
Ditto all-over hogskin ditto
Ditto colonial shape, extra seats
Boys' and girls' quilted saddles
Silver-plated pony harness
Ditto ditto buggy ditto
Ditto gig ditto
Heavy plated ditto ditto
Brass-mounted carriage ditto
Carriage lamps
Pelham and billeted bridles
Snaffle bridles, plated oval buckles
Ladies' pelham bridles, fancy fronts
Ditto riding whips, assorted
Gents' ditto ditto, ditto
Gut waggon whips
Rope and hemp halters
Horse clothing and nets
Waterproof horse rugs, &c., &c.

⁂ The especial attention of the trade and general buyers are invited to this sale, the goods having to be closed for the mail.

Ladies' Silk Umbrellas
Ditto Parachutes.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, February 19th, at 11 o'clock precisely,

B&Co. over U in diamond.

Case 3 {
No. 1 —8½ dozen, 3 feet 3, coloured silk sunshades
2 —9 ditto, ditto, pear tree sticks
3 —4½ ditto, ditto, ivory handled cups
3½—4 ditto, ditto, lined white silk
Case 4 {
No. 4 —3 dozen, 3 feet 3, coloured sunshades, agate handles
5 —4½ ditto, ditto, ditto, ivory ditto
5½—4 ditto, ditto, ditto, lined white silk
6 —4 ditto, 3 feet 6, ditto
7 —4 ditto, 3 feet 6, ditto, steel ribs
7½—3 ditto, 3 feet, ditto, lined white silk
Case 5
No. 8 —5 dozen, 3 feet 6, coloured sunshades
8½—4 ditto, 3 feet 6, ditto, white silk, lined
9 —4 ditto, 3 feet 9, ditto
9½—4 ditto, 3 feet 9, ditto, white silk, lined
10—6 ditto, 4 feet, ditto
Case 6
11—10 dozen, 4 feet 6, ladies' silk umbrellas
11—10 ditto, 4 feet 6, ditto.

Terms at sale.

White Eureka Shirts
Crimean Shirts
Blue Serge ditto
Scotch Twill ditto.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, February 19th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
4 cases white eureka shirts
3 ditto assorted crimean ditto
3 bales blue serge ditto
3 ditto Scotch twill ditto.

Terms at sale.

Henry Worms
H. A. Hyde
Bostock, &c.

THURSDAY, February 20th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
132 trunks new goods.
Now landing ex Granite City.

To Drapers
To Warehousemen
To Tailors
To Clothiers, and Outfitters, &c.

Sale of first-class Drapery, Clothing, Coburgs, French Merinos, Steel Skirts, Crinoline Steel, &c.

WEDNESDAY, February 19th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,

9-8 new pattern prints
Fine dressed hollands
Ditto rough ditto
Ditto cream ditto
Ladies' steel skirts, 12 to 40 hoops
Crinoline steel, ⅛ to ½ inch
Ladies' Swiss and gilt belts
Rich black and coloured moires
18 to 24 inch black glaces and gros
20-inch coloured glaces
Chenille and braid nets
Scarborough rolls
Rich oriental ribbons
Ladies' silk umbrellas
Ditto ditto parachutes
Ladies' and children's underclothing
Plain French delaines
Printed French reps
Winceys, in piece and skirts
Infants' cashmere cloaks and hood
White marsella jackets
Brown and black straw hats
French thibets, assorted colours
Ditto merinoes, ditto
7-4 parramatta cloths
6-4 7-4 coloured coburgs
Ladies' fine white cotton hose
Ditto Spanish brown ditto
Men's brown cotton half-hose
Habit's coloured kid gloves
Ditto ditto gauntlets
Ladies' white and grey coutille stays.

CLOTHING, SHIRTS, TIES.

Gents' fine white shirts, W. and B.
Ditto fancy regatta, ditto ditto
Ditto Swiss front, ditto ditto
Ditto crimean and angolas, ditto ditto
Men's lambswool vests and pants
Ditto merino ditto ditto
Ditto Scotch twill shirts
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Men's black alliance sac coats
Ditto fancy doeskin ditto
Ditto American pilot coats
Ditto sealskin sacs
Ditto mohair ditto
Ditto drab driving ditto
Ditto bedford cord ditto
Ditto self mole ditto
Ditto drab mole ditto
Ditto fancy doe ditto
Ditto blue beaver ditto
Boys' and youths' fancy doe trousers
Men's fancy doe and black cloth vests
Ditto brown and grey cotton, and worsted hosiery
Miners' kersey drawers
Felt and canadian hats
Boys' caps, &c., &c.
Paxton, piccadilly, and persigny collars
Beaufort and fancy ties
Woollens, doeskins, &c., &c.
Wool-dyed black broads
Piece ditto ditto ditto
Wool-dyed blue ditto
6-4 black palmyra ditto
6-4 ribbed ditto ditto
6-4 sealskin and witney cloths
West of England fancy does
Scotch and heather tweeds
Mixed gambroons
Half-milled kerseys, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Cabbagetree Hats
Men's Cloth Caps
Boys' ditto ditto.

Just landed, ex Granite City.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, February 19th, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases men's cabbagetree hats
3 ditto men's cloth caps, new shapes
3 ditto boys' ditto ditto, ditto.

Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

TUESDAY, 18th February.

To Drapers
To Storekeepers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Invoices of general drapery, just landed, ex Planet and Eveline, comprising
36-inch heavy greys
4-4 rough browns
Coloured counterpanes
Brown lawns
Harness curtains
Madder bandannas
Amber green and sky lenos
Cambric muslin collars
Worked muslin sleeves
Cambric handkerchiefs, trimmed lace
Lappet book muslins
Infants' worked muslin robes
Ditto braided cachmere cloaks
Habits coloured kid gloves
Children's ditto ditto
Whisker blonds, black laces
Illusions, infants' laces
Egyptian edging, black blonds, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

TUESDAY, 18th February.

To Outfitters
To Storekeepers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Invoices of ready-made clothing.
Just landed ex Planet, and Eveline,
Comprising
Men's super black cloth brighton sacs
Ditto fancy tweed suits
Boys' and youths' brown drill trousers
Men's shepherd plaid brighton sacs
Ditto mixed tweed ditto ditto
Ditto tweed Inverness capes
Ditto white shirts, L. F. W. and B.
Youths' white cantoon trousers
Men's hair line melton sacs
Ditto lustre alpaca sacs
Boys' and youths' moire antique vests
Men's millers' mole trousers
Ditto byzantine shirts
Ditto mixed tweed trousers
Ditto pilot reefing jackets
Ditto black doe trousers
Ditto bedford cord ditto
Boys' and youths' gambroon trousers
Men's doe riding coats
Ditto black alpaca sacs
Ditto tartan tweed and holland jumpers
Ditto blue serge shirts, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, 19th February.

☞ Oilmen's Stores, &c.
Just landed ex Ganjam.
To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Shippers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, WEDNESDAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,

A varied and very choice assortment of oilmen's stores, &c.,

Just landed, ex Ganjam.

Comprising
25 barrels Jamaica ginger
18 bags black pepper
5 casks patent gelatine
10 cases West India arrowroot, in 7 lb. tins
30 ditto half-boxes sardines
11 ditto 1 lb. salmon
13 barrels split peas
12 cases Robinson's patent groats, pint tins
16 cases essence of coffee
17 casks sublime oil
35 cases Prince of Wales sauce
20 ditto Glenfield starch
140 cases bottled fruits, cherries, damsons, black currants, raspberries, gooseberries, orange marmalade, pint white onions, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, 19th February.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Shippers, and others.

Prime Cheshire Cheese
Just landed ex Ganjam.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 19th February, at 11 o'clock precisely,
30 cases prime Cheshire cheese,
Just landed ex Ganjam.

Terms at sale.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from Mr. Colin M'Kenzie to sell, at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, THIS DAY, 17th February, at 12 o'clock,
200 head of fat bullocks, in one or more lots to suit purchasers.

These are really a superb lot of bullocks, and far superior to any lot of cattle that has been in this market for the last year.

Cattle.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALL will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at Fullagar's Yards,
200 head of Mr. Colin Mackenzie's cattle.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from Mr. John Miller to sell, at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
160 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. R. Crossing to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 17th February, at 12 o'clock,
110 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

To Butchers.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from H. J. Adams, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
210 head of prime fat cattle, in lots, fresh from the station.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Charles Eather and John Rutter, Esqs., to submit to public competition, at Tattersall's Long Room, at 11 o'clock, on the 23rd April next,

The following celebrated stations:
BALLENBILLEN
and
MOOGOONOOLA

On the Narran River, in the district of Warrego, New South Wales, having a frontage of ten miles to the Narran, and bounded on the west and east by the superior stations of G. Forrester and F. M. Hill, Esqs., together with four thousand head more or less of well-bred quiet cattle, the progeny of bulls imported by Lloyd, Brothers.

The improvements consist of a new verandah cottage of five rooms, substantially built of the best sawn timber; a large stockman's hut, with four rooms; drayshed, milking yards, horseyards, a large stockyard divided into nine compartments, capable of holding four thousand bullocks, one of the best on that side of the country. A horse paddock upwards of two hundred acres, well fenced; a large dam capable of holding water for twelve months in the driest seasons, situated in the heart of the run, three miles from the river.

A team of working bullocks, dray, and gear, complete; stockhorses, tools, stores, to be taken at a valuation.

The stations are surveyed, and the boundaries defined. The country consists of open plains, clear forests, and saltbush in abundance.

Terms: One-third cash; residue by approved bills at twelve and twenty-four months, with bank discount added, secured on the stock and station.

P. and S. would particularly direct the attention of capitalists to this splendid property, as it must be positively sold to close a partnership account.

To be sold at Auction,

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, in George-street, Liverpool.

Sale to commence at 11 30 a.m.

MR. BERESFORD has received instructions from Mrs. Murphy, to sell, without reserve, at her Tannery Yard,

The following goods, viz.:
21 sides of leather
57 ditto of harness ditto in stuff
40 ditto of shaved kip
15 ditto of sole leather
70 ditto of kip in stuff
4 dozen of calfskins in stuff
12 ditto of basils
120 sides of half-tanned leather
40 ditto of green leather
80 ditto in lime
1 bark mill
7 tons of bark (more or les)
20 casks of bark liquor
2 casks of tallow
2 patent weighing machines. Also,
A horse, 2 sets of harness, a water cart, a dray, a box cart, a sow with thirteen pigs, and two other heavy pigs.

Terms, cash.
No reserve.

FRIDAY, February 28.

Important Sale of Stations.

W. E. and A. S. KING have received instructions from Messrs. T. and W. Herbert, to sell by public auction, at Morton's Hotel, Bourke-street, Melbourne, on FRIDAY, the 28th February, at 2 o'clock,

The CLEAR HILL, situate on the Billabong Creek, to which it has a frontage of about nine and a half, by a depth of eleven and a half miles. Estimated area, 57,600 acres, consisting of red plain, well-grassed sandhills and saltbush, permanently watered by four large dams on the Billabong Creek, a tank in the back country, and securely fenced by wire or post-and-rail fencing.

The improvements, which are very considerable, consist of a comfortable family residence, built of brick, with seven capacious apartments and entrance hall, all thoroughly finished, and in good order; the walls are plastered and corniced, shingled roof, verandah 80 feet long by 10 feet wide. Behind the house are the kitchens, stores, stables, and sheds, all in first-rate repair. There are two tanks 60 feet by 18 feet and 12 feet deep, one slabbed all round with slope, logged, for stock; there is a large woolshed 66 feet by 30 feet, with bark roof; garden of two acres, well-stocked with fruit trees, vines, and flowers.

The home station is within a paddock of 800 acres, securely fenced; and, in addition to what has been already described, every necessary convenience will be found upon the place.

In drawing the attention of the public to this station, we can confidently recommend it to their notice.

The cattle which have been fattening upon it have always commanded a high figure in the Melbourne and other markets, a subdivision of 8500 acres renders it very convenient for working a general herd of cattle.

The run is particularly adapted for sheep, and will carry upwards of twenty-thousand, in flocks of from two to three thousand.

The existing lease has seven years to run, and under the new Occupation Regulations, the owner is entitled to an extension of ten years more. There are no disputes about the boundaries. The dams have been most carefully constructed, and have afforded a permanent supply of water.

Also,

The SOUTH GOONAMBEIL STATION, adjoining the above, on the Billabong Creek, to which it has a frontage about 15 miles, by a depth of eight and a half; estimated area, 76,000 acres; permanently watered by three large dams on the Billabong Creek, by natural reservoirs on a back creek, and by a large tank in the back of the run.

It is securely fenced on all sides, and the boundaries are undisputed. The run consists of large plains and well grassed sandhills, with a small portion of open box forest. It has been proved to be a healthy sheep run, and is estimated to carry at least 25,000, in flocks of 2500.

The improvements consist of a comfortable slabbed residence of five rooms, kitchen, servants' room, store, and harness room, two-stalled stable, large woolshed, cattle and sheep yards. Independently of the dams, there is a permanent supply of water in a back creek close to the house. There are two small convenient paddocks, and a large one of 1000 acres.

The lease has four years to run, with an extension of ten years under the new regulations.

Both these stations adjoin the well-known runs Moborga and Nouranie.

For further particulars, apply to W. E. and A. S. KING, Kirk's Bazaar, Bourke-street, Melbourne.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 13th February, A.D. 1862.
FITZPATRICK v. SMITH.

THIS DAY, the seventeenth instant, at noon, at the residence of the defendant, Balmain, Sydney, known as the Burn Bank Hotel, unless this writ be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,

A quantity of household furniture, the defendant's stock-in-trade, consisting of ale, wine, spirituous liquors, and other drinks, &c., &c.

MELBOURNE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 13th February.—The debate on the Land Bill gave some indication of what was to follow in committee. The first two nights in committee fail to give any indication of what the Land Bill is to be when it comes up for the third reading. Amendments are proposed on every clause, and the division list shows singular results. Very little progress has been made as yet. On Tuesday night the discussion on the first clause was animated, and the Government had to give way to an amendment of Mr. Brooke's, securing the omission of all rights under the Orders in Council. The only rights saved by the clause as amended are those accruing under Acts of the Legislature. This is now clearly defined. The clause as it stood certainly did leave a loop-hole for claimants under the Orders in Council to slip in their grievances, or to challenge their rights. Mr. Duffy promised to give this clause his very best attention in order to its recommittal. The Government also gave way on the 3rd clause—the power to grant pre-emptive rights being limited to cases in which applications have been made—and were beaten on the 9th by twenty-five to twenty-one. The object of this clause was to enable the Governor-in-Council to give free grants of land to retired members of the police force. In all these discussions Mr. Service, the supporter of Ministers, took part against them, with more or less of activity and mischief. Yesterday evening he declared himself more fully, and whatever the place he may occupy, he must be looked upon as an opponent. The 10th clause gave rise to considerable discussion. It provides that 10,000,000 acres should be reserved for agricultural settlement; the land so reserved to be marked off on a map to be initialled by the President of the Board of Land and Works. Mr. Heales proposed, as an amendment, the following string of clauses, with a view to render the bill like New South Wales Land Act:—

X. From and after the passing of this Act, Crown lands other than town lands or suburban lands, and not being within a proclaimed gold-field, nor under lease for mining purposes to any person other than the applicant for purchase, and not being within areas bounded by lines bearing north, east, south, and west, and distant ten miles from the outside boundary of any city or town containing, according to the then last census, 10,000 inhabitants, or five miles to the outside boundary of any city or town, containing, according to the then last census, 5000 inhabitants, or three miles from the outside boundary of any town containing, according to the then last census, 1000 inhabitants, or two miles from the outside boundary of any town or village containing, according to the then last census, 100 inhabitants, and not reserved for the site of any town or village or for the supply of water, or from sale for any public purpose, shall be open for conditional sale by selection in the manner following, that is to say—Any person may tender to the land officer for the district a written application for the conditional purchase of any such lands, not less than 40 acres, nor more than 320 acres, at the price of 20s. per acre, and may pay to such land officer a deposit of 25 per centum of the purchase money thereof, and if no other like application and deposit for the same land be tendered at the same time, such person shall be declared the conditional purchaser thereof, at the price aforesaid; provided that if more than one such application and deposit for the same land or any part thereof shall be tendered at the same time to such land officer, he shall, unless all such applications but one be immediately withdrawn, forthwith proceed to determine by lot, in such manner as may be prescribed by regulations made under this Act, which of the applicants shall become the purchaser.

XI. At the expiration of three years from the date of conditional purchase of any such land, as aforesaid, or within three months thereafter, the balance of the purchase money shall be tendered at the office of the Colonial Treasurer, together with a declaration by the conditional purchaser, or his alienee, or some other person, in the opinion of the Minister competent in that behalf, under the Act 9th Victoria, No. 9, to the effect that improvements to the value of not less than £1 per acre have been made upon such land, specifying the nature, extent, and value of such improvements, and that such land has been from the date of occupation the *bona fide* residence continuously of either the original purchaser, or of some alienee or successive alienees of his whole estate and interest therein; and that no such alienation has been made by any holder thereof until after the *bona fide* residence thereon of such holder for one whole year at the least. And upon the Minister being satisfied by such declaration and the certificate of the land agent for the district, or other proper officer, of the facts aforesaid, the Colonial Treasurer shall receive and acknowledge the remaining purchase-money, and a grant of the fee-simple shall be made to the then rightful owner. Provided that, should such lands have been occupied and improved as aforesaid, and should interest at the rate of five per centum per annum on the balance of the purchase-money be paid within the said three months to the Colonial Treasurer, the payment of such balance may be deferred to a period within three months after the first day day of January then next ensuing, and may be so deferred from year to year, by payment of such interest during the past quarter of each year. But on default of a compliance with the requirements of this section, the land shall revert to her Majesty, and be liable to be sold at auction, and the deposit shall be forfeited.

XII. The holders in fee simple, or the conditional purchasers of any lands, or their alienees, may be allowed pre-emptive leases of Crown lands adjacent to their respective properties without competition, at the rate of 6d. per acre, and to the extent of three times their own purchased or granted lands, if there be so much vacant Crown lands available, subject to the exclusion of water necessary to the beneficial occupation of adjacent lands.

XIII. If there be two or more claimants under the last preceding condition of the same land, the division of the land amongst them may be settled by arbitration; provided that if such land be of less extent than 640 acres it may, on an award being made, be forthwith occupied in accordance therewith, without further formal apportionment.

XIV. The sale, conditional or otherwise, of any portion of land under lease as aforesaid shall cancel so much of the lease as relates to the land so sold, and to three times the area thereof adjoining thereto, which last mentioned area may be held under a like pre-emptive lease (without competition) by such new purchaser, or may, in manner hereinbefore provided, be divided between him and the adjoining holders or purchasers.

The Government complained of this attempt as an entire change in the principles of the bill after the House had assented to the second reading, and Mr. Verdon and Mr. Aspinall frankly admitted that they could not follow the lead of their late chief. Indeed Mr. Aspinall went further than this:—

He said that he "knew perfectly well the nature of the course which honorable members were now pursuing. The object was to discuss the bill, clause after clause, in such a way as would require both sides of the House to be in full force every night. Honorable members were never to know when a particular clause would be forced on, nor what amendments were to be introduced; and then, on a sudden, amendments were to be proposed, the effect of which would be to turn out the Ministry; and one honorable member, at least, who had no objection to be the next Chief Secretary, would have to form a new Ministry. If honorable members were to be brought there night after night, to have important amendments suddenly announced to them, and forced to vote one way or another, he for one would not submit to it. At the second reading, he had said that, if there was a second party strong enough to turn out the Government, and carry a more liberal bill, he would support it, but there was no such party; and what was the use of putting down Governments and putting them up again, for nothing!"

The Chief Secretary pointed out to the House the suicidal course it was following in permitting these meaningless and unparliamentary amendments which were brought forward with no other object than that of wearying the House and obstructing legislation. After a long and exciting discussion the amendment of Mr. Heales was rejected by 37 against 18. A conversational debate followed, in which Mr. Service gave notice of his intention to endeavour to have clauses engrafted on the bill, securing to the settler free selection before survey over the whole agricultural areas. Mr. Service stated that, notwithstanding his opposition to portions of the bill, he was still a supporter of the present Ministry; but this statement was received with general expressions of derision. I must not omit to mention that in the course of the debate Mr. Duffy said, that "the House had the country behind them on this question," and on this being challenged, declared that "that should be ascertained if the necessity arose."

The volunteer movement appears to have taken a permanent stand amongst Victorian institutions. Major-General Pratt, K.C.B., inspected the whole of the various rifle companies of Melbourne and the suburbs, on the military ground, in the domain, yesterday afternoon, when 1072 of all arms attended. The various manœuvres of forming in line, square, and advancing and retiring in *echelon* of battalions and companies, were performed with a steadiness and promptitude which spoke volumes for the progress of the volunteers, especially when the little time allowed them for drill is taken into consideration. Their march is altogether steadier than it used to be, even at the time of the Werribee Encampment, and if there is still wanting in them something of the rapidity of movement and finish of regular troops, there were manifest yesterday a solidity and easiness of manner in the execution of the orders given them, which must have gratified even the most critical military authority. The file and volley firing was excellent, many of the companies delivering the volley almost as one man. The formation in squares was no less well performed, and afforded the public, who were by no means niggardly in their encomiums, a very pretty spectacle. The chatter that is sometimes heard in ill-informed quarters about the decline of the volunteer movement, is completely falsified by the experience of yesterday, and we are very much mistaken if a considerable impetus to it has not rather been communicated. Sir Thomas Pratt, after the inspection, expressed himself to Colonel Pitt in terms of marked commendation upon the steadiness of the men in going through their evolutions, and also upon the numbers in which they had turned out, and their neat and soldier-like appearance. Apropos of their appearance, we may add that the new uniform is vastly more becoming than the old, and that the men look far more like riflemen in it, and seem to be conscious of the fact. The following is the return of the force present:—North battalion, under the command Lieutenant-Colonel Champ,—Pentridge V.R.C., 112; Carlton, 94; West Melbourne, 54; East Collingwood, 64; Collingwood, 90; North Melbourne, 57; Williamstown, 63; Fitzroy, 41. Total, 575. South battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mair—1st St. Kilda V.R.C., 62; Prahran and South Yarra, 70; Emerald Hill, 71; Melbourne Proper, 64; Brighton, 50; 2nd St. Kilda, 42; Hawthorn and Kew, 58; Richmond, 80. Total, 497. Total members on the ground, 1072. The Volunteers were under the command of Colonel Pitt as brigadier, assisted by Staff Captains Hall and Pitt, and Captain and Adjutant Carter. The ground was well kept by the Victoria Volunteer Artillery Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, and by several members of the Victoria Cavalry and Mounted Rifles. A grand review is to be held on the Melbourne racecourse on Saturday.

The following extracts are from the papers to same date:—

The *Age* of the 13th says:—The Passenger Act Amendment Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Assembly yesterday evening. The bill abolishes the payment hitherto required from shipmasters of five shillings for each statute adult arriving in the colony. In the first instance, the fund thus raised was intended to be applied for the establishment of hospitals, &c., but latterly it has been paid into the consolidated revenue.

In the Legislative Council, on the evening of the 12th, Mr. Mitchell stated that the Victoria steam sloop may be expected back from the Gulf of Carpentaria within one month. The vessel, he said, was victualled at starting for four months', and there were in addition three months' ration on board the accompanying tender. A portion of the latter, however, might be required by the overland party which the Victoria conveyed. Captain Norman, it appears, was furnished with instructions by the Exploration Committee, and these instructions, with the consent of that body, are to be laid upon the table of the House.

The *Argus* of the 10th says:—A young man named Patterson, a clerk in the Department of Roads and Bridges, has absconded from the colony by the Great Britain, carrying with him moneys belonging to the Government to the amount it is reported, of about £400. This money he obtained from the various toll-keepers in the neighbourhood of Melbourne, under the singular pretence that the department was in want of funds, and that he could save them the trouble of paying in to the treasurer, Mr. Carr, the sums respectively due by them, by receiving them at once. Every one to whom he applied seems to have fallen into the snare, and even when the slips were forwarded, no suspicion of the fraud which had been perpetrated was at first excited. Patterson, who was discharged from the service of the Government on the 30th December last, had, in the meantime, taken a passage by the Great Britain for himself and a woman whom he represented as his wife. As he had no authority to collect the moneys, the duped toll-keepers are legally liable for the amounts paid over to him.

Two deserters from her Majesty's 40th Regiment have given themselves up to the authorities at Geelong. They left the regiment in 1859, and have since been wandering over the Australian colonies.

There seems now (says the *Argus*) to be little doubt that before long Victoria will be independent of New South Wales, as regards the supply of coals. Not only will the fields at Cape Patterson soon be worked by the company to whom the ground has now been handed over, but Ballarat promises to supply ere long the district of which it is the centre. The *Star* of Monday says:—"One of the shafts sunk in the ground of the Ballarat Lignite Company, at Corduroy, is now down to a depth of 220 feet, and it is said that seams of coal have been discovered, varying from two to thirteen feet in thickness. The company have also a seam of lignite, about eight feet thick and of excellent quality, as it is largely impregnated with resin, which renders it extremely inflammable. Satisfactory trials have been made of the coal on the railway for steam purposes, it being much better and cheaper than wood."

On the morning of the 7th instant, a fine Murray cod, weighing a pound and a quarter, was taken with the rod and line, by an angler, near Dight's Mills, on the River Yarra. A gentleman who witnessed the capture, endeavoured to persuade the party to restore the fish to the stream, but he states that "he might as well have tried to make him eat it, as to attempt to convince him that he was acting a selfish part in taking it."—*Argus.*

"On Wednesday," says the *Geelong Advertiser*, "his Excellency was down on the steps used for the accommodation of boats coming alongside of the Queenscliffe jetty to land passengers. In stooping down to pick up some seaweed that was floating with the tide, his foot slipped, and he fell into the water. Fortunately General Pratt was standing beside him, and got hold of his Excellency by the collar of his coat. Strange to say, the foreigner, Samuel Smith, who so nobly tried to save Miss Jones, was on the jetty looking on at the actions of Sir Henry. Seeing the accident, he jumped off the jetty right alongside the Governor, and had hold of him in an instant. Although little danger was apprehended, his Excellency again rewarded Smith for his gallant conduct."

In its mining report for the week, the *Argus* states that the Great Extended Company, on the Kadan Lead at Ballarat, were getting large returns last week and the week before, having washed out 250 ozs. in one day, and nearly as much occasionally on others; but they are now blocking out regularly, and they expect somewhere about 500 ozs. every day. The Koh-i-noor Company had about 400 ozs. for their week's work; and the Prince of Wales Company are now getting up stuff which they expect to yield 240 ozs. to the machine.

The *Ballaarat Star* says:—On Monday we had another phase of the twenty-acre licensing system in the Eastern Police-court, the litigants being a Mr. Connellan and Mr. Coghlan, the brewer, of Warrenheip. It seems that the former holds twenty acres at Warrenheip, in which is included a road and bridge leading to Mr. Coghlan's brewery. Connellan fenced in the road and removed the bridge, and on Saturday night, when Mr. Coghlan was riding home, the horse and rider fell into the hole where the bridge had been, and had a narrow escape from being seriously injured. Mr. Coghlan, to try Connellan's right, pulled down the fence, and hence the suit in the Police-court. The complainant produced the plan of his twenty acres, which included both road and bridge, and the bench advised that the case should be taken before Mr. Sherard, the Crown land commissioner. The litigants acted upon this advice and left the court.

The holders of shares in some of the Ballaarat companies are fortunate men. The *Star* of Saturday last says:—"The Great Extended Company have had splendid luck again this week, and, as far as even a moderately sober judgment may warrant the opinion, a share in this company means a very pretty fortune. Yesterday 250 ozs. were washed out, making the yield for the five days of this week over 700 ozs. Should next week's yield be similar, the company will pay the largest dividend their capital claim has yet yielded."

THE LOTTERY OF DIGGING.—Some three or four months ago a man in the employment of Mr. Carah, of the Eureka Hotel, left his service for the Jim Crow diggings. Up to Saturday week or fortnight, he was extremely unfortunate, so much so that he was reduced to absolute poverty. On the day in question he was returning homewards, not knowing where to procure the means for his Sunday's meal, when, as it was still light enough, he thought of trying some ground in his way, from which he had once obtained gold. He hardly worked five minutes, when to his joy the pick turned up a 13 oz. nugget from the deserted hole. Such is the lottery of gold digging.—*M. A. Mail.*

THE MINING POPULATION OF VICTORIA.—The Mining Surveyor's reports for the month of December, just published, show the total population of all classes resident upon the gold-fields during that month to have been 232,335, and the mining population to be 99,686. Of the mining population 75,361 are Europeans, and 24,325 Chinese. There are 60,958 Europeans, and 24,317 Chinese engaged in alluvial, and 14,403 European and 8 Chinese engaged in quartz mining. The population of the several districts is as follows:—Ballarat, 57,149, of whom 17,225 are miners. Beechworth, 23,740, of whom 15 857 are miners. Sandhurst, 32,775, of whom 11,468 are miners. Maryborough, 49,618, of whom 26,568 are miners. Castlemaine, 45,468 of whom 15,738 are miners, and Ararat 23,585 of whom 12,830 are miners. The number of square miles actually worked upon is calculated at 868¼.—*Age.*

TRADE COMBINATIONS AMONGST THE CHINESE.—A case has just been tried at the Sandhurst Circuit Court which gives some insight into the manners and customs of the Chinese in this colony. It appears that some time since Rok A'Ying, a Chinese storekeeper resident on Bendigo, prosecuted two countrymen of his own for stealing a case of fish from him. The evidence, however, was inconclusive, and the prisoners were discharged. This action on the part of Rok A'Ying appears to have displeased a society which exists amongst the Chinese, known as the "New Hum Districts Society," of which one Fok Sing is head man, and one Moe Cheong secretary, and accordingly the following proclamation was issued from the society, and posted up through the district:—"All the people of our districts are hereby specially informed that one Rok A'Ying, a general storekeeper, under the style of Kum Quong Lee, at Bendigo, and under the style of Kum Chong Lee, at Epsom, is so very vicious, oppressing, and desperate, that bystanders cannot bear to see. He reported the loss of a bag of salt fish, expressly to obtain the arrest of two men of the clan of Chin and Moy respectively, and lodged them in the camp. Being in great wrath to see this, we therefore assembled together on purpose of providing for future inflictions. We accordingly inform all the people of our districts that they are prohibited to trade with the said A'Ying. Any person found out dealing privately with the same, disobeying the above, and brought up to the said society's hall, will be fined ten pounds and inflicted fifty lashes besides; the informer will be rewarded with five pounds. In default of the fine, we will assemble to take steps to send the defaulter to the authority to be punished, and levy the fine from his relations again. We will give no allowance whatever. Dated the Three Districts Company's Hall, 9th month, 11th day.—Here Company's seal attached." The result of this was that the trade of Rok A'Ying fell off to such an extent that he had to close his store. He then preferred a charge of conspiracy against Fok Ling and Moe Cheong, upon which they were arrested and committed to take their trial. The trial took place on Saturday, the 8th instant, when the jury, after an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners, with a recommendation to mercy on Moe Cheong's case, on the ground that there was not so much evidence against him. His Honor Mr. Justice Molesworth sentenced Fok Sing, who, he said, had evidently been the dictator in the matter, to three months' imprisonment and a fine of £100, the prisoner to be detained in gaol till such fine be paid. Moe Cheong, in consequence of the recommendation of the jury, was sentenced to three days' imprisonment, and a fine of £30, to be paid before the enlargement of the prisoner.—*Age.*

RETURNED MINERS.—Several miners returned to Inglewood by Tuesday's night's coach, who had paid a visit to New Zealand. They gave the place by no means a flattering character; and, to judge from appearances, they do not belong to that class generally styled "loafers," who are not expected to do well at any place. A Kingower storekeeper corroborated this testimony; and a letter received from a friend, by a wholesale merchant in this town, contains a very discouraging account. The climate already is undeniably severe.—*Inglewood Advertiser*, February 7.

TASMANIA.

By way of Melbourne, we have news to the 8th instant, from Tasmania.

The *H. T. Mercury* states that in some localities the crops are promising, while in others they are deficient. In the district of Clarence, Mr. L. Roope has raised some very fine wheat crops, and so also has Mr. Stokell. We may observe that Mr. Roope's farm at Rosny, formerly left to nature, has been cultivated upon the most improved system of farming, and the result is, as we have stated, that he has been very successful. From other parts of the colony we hear various reports; the grub and the blight have been injuriously busy in many places, and, taking the whole colony, we fear the harvest will not amount to an average crop. In Clarence Plains, that pernicious weed, the sorrel, has gained a great predominance, and the farmers are using various methods to exterminate the evil. Another weed is also abundant. It is commonly called "Mother Maam" by the farmers in the district, and is also known by the "gunpowder weed." It is sticky, tenacious, and very rank; but this, it is believed, may be eradicated by fire. On a superficial calculation, it is supposed that the whole of the wheat crop in the Clarence district will not average more than seven bushels to the acre.

Tasmania has at last begun to export gold, though her first shipment is by no means a large one. Small as it is, however—and it is only some ten or eleven ounces—it shows that the sister island is not destitute of deposits of the precious metal. Victorian diggers, who put in at Launceston on their way back from New Zealand to this colony, are now employed in testing those deposits; and it is not improbable that their labours may result in the discovery of an extensive and moderately rich field. The scene of their operations at present is Fingal, about forty miles from Launceston, and gold has been found in two gullies, respectively known as Major's and Sharkey's. In the former, the shaft is down some forty feet, and at that depth the specimen sent to Melbourne was found, while gold was obtained in more or less quantities as the sinking proceeded. The gold is moderately bright, and while some of it is fine and some coarse; some is waterworn, and others quartz gold, fragments of quartz still adhering to it. The gold from Sharkey's is of various shades of colour, some being very dark.

BUSH FIRES.—The bush down the river and to the eastward has been burning fiercely this week, and when the wind lulled on Thursday the whole valley of the North Esk was filled with smoke. Although the thermometer has stood high, the breeze has greatly tempered the heat, and during the night the wind has been chiefly from the southward. Last night the Hobart Town coach had some difficulty in getting along the main road at Snake Banks, the bush being on fire on both sides. The hedge around Mr. Stewart's garden at Symon's Plains was burnt, and considerable damage done.—*Launceston Examiner*, February 8.

SHEEP-STEALING AND BURNING.—The same paper says:—Mr. Richard Jones, of Piper's River, reports that about 600 sheep belonging to him have been stolen from his run at Currier's River. He tracked the sheep for a distance of about five miles, in a south-easterly direction from the run, and came upon a spot where sheep had been shorn, slaughtered, and burnt. The space that the fire occupied was fifteen feet long, and upwards of nine feet wide, and the depth of bones and remains was fifteen inches.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE GOLD-FIELDS.

VIA Melbourne we have news from Otago to the 5th instant.

The *Daily Times* of that date says:—Yesterday some fragments of auriferous quartz, said to be from a reef in the neighbourhood of Waitahuna, were left at our office. We were informed that they were taken from the surface at a spot lying nearly midway between Waitahuna, Waipori, and Nuggetty Gully. The specimens are small, but are well impregnated with small particles of gold. An extensive bed of lignite has been discovered about half a mile below the junction of Gabriel's and Wetherstone's. At present the discoverer has sunk about three feet through the seam, which is very solid, and contains large quantities of gum. From the samples obtained, it is believed the discovery is a valuable one.

The *Colonist* of the 3rd thus notices the arrival of the latest escort:—We have not been able to ascertain the exact quantity of gold brought by yesterday's escort, but we are informed by the officer in charge that it exceeded 11,000 ozs.

The same paper reports that the rush to the gully situated between the Waipori and Tuapeka is likely to turn out well. It is said that gold in payable quantities has been discovered on the new road between Waitahuna and Tuapeka. Gold having been found by a prospecting party about two or three miles from the Taieri Ferry, of a promising character, is also reported.

The *Daily Times* of the 3rd says:—A party of miners had a most remarkable escape from death by lightning at Waipori on Friday last. Five or six men were together in a tent when the place was struck by lightning, and two dogs which were lying in the entrance were killed on the spot. The men were much shaken, and we understand that some of them were partially paralysed for the time, but none of them sustained any permanent injury.

The *Colonist* of 31st ultimo thus notices the services of Mr. Hardy, who, by order of the Provincial Government, had made a tour of the diggings, and sent in his report:—"It is much to be feared (says that journal) that instead of adopting the proper method of acquiring information, Mr. Hardy's inexperience of mining matters has been taken advantage of by interested parties, whose motto is 'self', and who do not care a straw for the general welfare of the mining community, or that of the colony at large, and that consequently, while displaying an anxious desire to act for the best, for which he (Mr. Hardy) deserves great credit, his report, if acted upon, will entail evils of the greatest magnitude, and which the Government will only discover when it is too late. Without captiously criticising Mr. Hardy's report, I would earnestly suggest that a mining commission be immediately appointed to visit the Woolshed, Waitahuna, Tuapeka, and Waipori diggings, properly advertise their intended visit, hold open court, and invite all and sundry who choose to do so, to come before them and state any suggestions they may have to offer; and should this not prove sufficient, the commission should be empowered to summon such parties before them as may be able to give the necessary information. By adopting this course, a vast amount of valuable information will be acquired, from which it will be a comparatively easy matter to frame a gold-fields bill containing general rules and regulations adapted to the peculiar features of Otago. After which, it will be necessary to call into existence 'local mining courts,' possessing legislative functions, so that by-laws may be formed in accordance with local wants and peculiarities, but always, of course, in accordance with the general rules laid down in the Gold-fields Bill. To prevent mistakes from over hasty legislation, it will be necessary to publish and widely circulate the proposed bill, and also the by-laws framed by local courts, for a week or two before becoming law. It will also be necessary to appoint a barrister to revise the 'local court' by-laws. Strange mistakes have been ere now made by local courts and mining boards, such as confounding square feet with feet square. It therefore requires nothing in the shape of argument to prove the necessity of all rules being carefully revised before having the force of law."

The *Colonist* of same date, gives the following general summary of gold news:—

With the exception of vague rumours of new discoveries, which, upon investigation, prove of comparatively little importance, and only show what has been long known—that the country for a considerable distance is all more or less auriferous—there is nothing of a startling nature to communicate.

Little gullies have been opened up here and there from Tokomairiro to Gabriel's, and from thence to the Waipori. But nothing deserving the name of a new gold-field can be said to have been discovered.

It is still the opinion of numbers that something of importance will speedily transpire relative to the Blue Mountain district.

It is also anticipated that a good gold-field will yet be discovered between the Waipori and Wetherstone's, to the left of the road range.

A party of four netted seventy-four ounces last week at Wetherstone's, and similar instances of equally good success are reported as having been met with at Gabriel's and Waitahuna.

It is rumoured that a party of eight men at the Waipori netted 235 ozs. in four days.

A few parties have been working for some time past on the rise of the hill at Murray's Flat, opposite the foot suspension bridge at Waitahuna, and have met with sufficient encouragement to induce a considerable number more to set in alongside.

There has been quite a rush of Victorian merchants here lately to take a look at the diggings, and many of them have embraced the opportunity of visiting the Molyneux River at the same time, and all speak very highly of that noble river, and express a strong interest in its being rendered navigable.

MEMBERS IN THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.—The late Mr. Pat Lalor, who sat in Parliament for a short time as M.P. for an Irish county, was as inveterate a joker as ever took his seat in the House of Commons. When a new Parliament was elected, Mr. Pease, the Quaker, and the late Mr. Edward Baines, were among the recent additions to St. Stephens. "Bedad," whispered honest Pat in his comic brogue to a friend on his right, "here's the agricultural interest has sent us up some new mimbers—in the shape of Pays and Baines."

OPEN CONFESSION IS GOOD FOR THE SOUL.—A young man who was about being married presented himself to the priest for confession. He appeared rather embarrassed, and did not seem to know how to enumerate his errors. "Come," said the father kindly, "do you ever tell falsehoods?" "Father, I am not a lawyer," proudly replied the young man.—"Did you ever steal?" "Father, I am not a merchant." "You have not committed murder?" "I am a doctor," conscientiously replied the penitent, casting down his eyes.

THE MURDER OF INSPECTOR PETTINGER.

(*Abridged from the S. A. Register, February 5.*)

THE city of Adelaide has, perhaps, never been so suddenly and so rudely startled as it was yesterday. About half-past four o'clock in the afternoon a report ran like wildfire through the principal thoroughfares that Mr. Richard Palmer Pettinger, the recently-appointed inspector of the Metropolitan Police, had shot himself, in Government House. It was, of course, well-known that the sale of Sir Richard M'Donnell's furniture and effects commenced that day, and that there was a great concourse of people at the Vice-regal residence; but conjecture was baffled in the attempt to connect that circumstance with the reported suicide. In a short time, however, another rumour was circulated, to the effect that inspector Pettinger had been assassinated by a discharged policeman. This report was, upon inquiry, corroborated by the circumstance that a man was actually in custody charged with the murder of Mr. Pettinger. It appeared that the unfortunate gentleman had been shot in the hall of the Government House at a moment when there was a movement of the company from the ball-room, where Mr. Parr, the auctioneer, had concluded his duties, to the bedrooms. The report of a pistol caused some persons to rush in the direction of the noise, and inspector Pettinger was seen extended on the floor of the hall, the side of his head frightfully shattered, and a pool of blood rapidly increasing from the wounds. The wounded man was removed into an adjoining room, but so dreadfully was he injured that he expired in a few minutes after he had received the deadly discharge. Constable Badman noticed a person named John Seaver, who had been a few weeks previously discharged from the police, leaving the hall by the back passage. As this man Seaver had been employed at Government House, the constable did not at first suspect him, although he noticed that he was to some extent agitated.

Mr. Pettinger had been nearly nine years connected with the police force. He was a most estimable young man, and worked his way from the ranks first into the commissioner's office as clerk, from whence he was very recently, but most deservedly, promoted to the office of inspector. We understand that he has left a wife and three very young children to mourn his untimely fate. The prisoner Seaver is a man apparently about fifty years of age, tall, athletic, and upright in his carriage. He has been in the army, and served many years, we understand, in the West Indies. He was recommended for the post of constable, it is said, by Captain Brinkley, and was dismissed, at the instance of the late inspector Pettinger, for drunkenness and neglect of duty. We have been further informed that the prisoner attached great importance to the patronage of Captain Brinkley, and had been heard to threaten Mr. Pettinger with some unpleasant consequences for having incurred that gentleman's displeasure. It is also said that the prisoner commuted his pension for a grant of land in Tasmania, but was unable to retain the property, and returned to England, from whence he found his way to this colony.

THE INQUEST.

The coroner's jury assembled at eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, at Government House, and the coroner, Dr. Woodforde, proceeded to hold an inquisition touching the death of Richard Palmer Pettinger.

George Badman, police constable, stated that the name of the prisoner was John Seaver. He (witness) arrested him that afternoon about half-past four o'clock. He had been on duty that day at Government House, and had noticed the prisoner more than once or twice. About four o'clock the prisoner was in the ball-room, close to Mr. Pettinger. As that gentleman moved through the rooms, the prisoner followed him. About a quarter after four the prisoner came to a seat, and sat down near to where witness was standing. The sale of goods in the ball-room concluded, and Mr. Parr, the auctioneer, said he would proceed to the bedrooms. Mr. Parr addressed the prisoner, inquiring why he had not closed the windows. The prisoner made no reply, but walked away. He had then something resting on his arm, wrapped up in a dark cloth. Witness noticed that a string hung from the cloth.

[Here a cloth was produced; it looked like a black apron, and was heavily clotted with blood, partially congealed.]

Witness continued: To the best of his belief the cloth produced was that which he had seen resting upon the prisoner's arm. While witness was closing a door opposite to the reception-room, and about three minutes after the prisoner had left the ball-room, he heard a noise, and a moment afterwards smelt ignited gunpowder. Witness rushed in the direction of the noise, and in the hall saw a pool of blood on the floor, and the dark cloth lying in it. A hat also was on the floor. Following a crowd of persons, witness heard that Mr. Pettinger was shot, and had been removed to the room where his body had been seen by the jury. Witness had noticed the prisoner moving away from the pool of blood. He was very pale, and his hands were shaking; he went out at the back door. Witness returned to the pool of blood, and looked carefully at the dark cloth. Had not at that time seen the body, but had heard some one say that the deceased had shot himself. While looking at the cloth constable Featherstone joined him. They conferred a moment, and parted. Witness went out to the rear of the premises, and, seeing the prisoner arrested him. Charged him with having murdered Mr. Pettinger, and duly cautioned him. The prisoner was removed to the station-house. He there made no statement to witness; but, on reconveying him to the inquest, and when opposite the post-office, said, "It is a pity that puppy Pettinger was ever put over me—a man who has served under two kings and a queen. I ought to have been over him instead of him over me." And soon after he said, "There will be two wives unprovided for now—his and mine." When close to Government House, he said, "It was an unfortunate day that placed that puppy over me." All that was said in the presence of constable Featherstone and others. When at the station-house witness searched the prisoner. He then wore the shirt produced; there were some spots of blood on the right sleeve, and one spot on the left sleeve. The prisoner's hat (produced) had a burnt mark, and a smell as from discharged gunpowder. Witness had forgotten to say that when the prisoner was sitting in the ball room, while the people were leaving, but before the auctioneer spoke to him, a female that had been sitting near the prisoner started up, and in an agitated manner said to witness, "Take him out, take him out," pointing to the prisoner. Witness saw nothing in the conduct of the prisoner, whom he knew to be a servant in the establishment, to warrant interference with him. It was at that moment, when his attention was thus directed to the prisoner, that witness particularly noticed the black cloth upon his arm. Witness had known the deceased; he was inspector of the metropolitan police, and it was his body that had been viewed by the jury.

George Clarke, private in the 40th Regiment, deposed; I have been on duty at Government House gate to-day. Have seen the prisoner before to-day. He came to the gate about ten minutes past four o'clock. I admitted him to go to the auction. It was not my duty to ask him for a ticket. I don't know whether he had one or not. He had something in his hand. I asked him what it was, and he said, "a pistol for shooting the cats." It was done up in a dark coloured cloth. I saw that it was a pistol. I cannot swear that the pistol produced is the one. I saw the butt end, and when he said it was a pistol, I thought it was. The cloth produced I cannot swear to, but it is something like that which he had.

John Featherstone, private in the police force: I was on duty to-day at the Government House gate, examining the tickets of persons going to the auction. About ten minutes past four I was walking under the portico, and I saw the prisoner coming up towards the institute. He came under the portico, and spoke to me. He said he had been down to Pettinger's, and wanted to see him. I knew him as having belonged to the force for the last eight months. He said, "It will be better for you to-day than it was yesterday. I have been down to Pettinger's place; the Governor and Captain Brinkley wanted to see him, but it won't be good for him when they do see him." I laughed, and seeing some thing in his hand, caught hold of it, and asked him what he had got there. He replied, "What business is that of yours?" I than said, "It is my business to overhaul all persons who carry unlawful weapons"—not thinking at the time that he had such a thing. What I caught hold of was something hard, in a dark cloth. The prisoner then held up the black cloth, and said, "Oh, yes, it is a pistol, to shoot cats with." I then let him pass in without asking him for his ticket, knowing he was a servant about the place. About half-past four a trooper ran down, and said a man had been shot. A few minutes after, a man asked me if I did not recollect what that old man had said. I then recollected what the prisoner had said, and ran down to Government House. I went into one of the rooms, and saw a pool of blood, and a dark cloth lying close to it. I immediately identified it as being the cloth which the prisoner had at the gate. I said, "That will do." Constable Badman said, "What's that, Featherstone?" I told him what the prisoner had said. Mr. Badman and I then pursued the prisoner. I went out in the front, and shortly afterwards saw Mr. Badman and a soldier bringing up the prisoner. I then marched to the station with him. At the station I noticed his finger being cut. The cloth produced is that which I saw in the prisoner's possession, and also in the pool of blood. Coming from the police station to the inquest, I heard the prisoner say that it was a pity that puppy Pettinger was ever put over him—a man who had served two kings and a queen; that it was a pity there would be two wives unprovided for; and that Pettinger did not think anything of him when he took his bread away. The prisoner was dismissed about a month ago, by the acting-commissioner, I suppose.

James Howe, trooper in the mounted police force, stated: I was on duty at Government House to-day. At about half-past four o'clock I heard a report, which at the moment I thought was caused by some crockery falling down. I proceeded as quickly as possible in the direction of the noise. I saw a man lying on his right side in one of the lobbies. His head was in a pool of blood. The next thing which attracted my attention was the black cloth which was lying on the left side of his head. I turned about and saw the pistol produced, about two yards from the feet of the deceased. On lifting the pistol I found the barrel to be very hot, as if there had been a large charge in it. It appeared as if it had been fired off recently. I did not recognise the body. Dr. Tallis came up and attended to it. I have handed the pistol over to another policeman.

John Cave, publican, Mile-End, said: I was at the sale at Government House to-day. I was in the room when the deceased was shot. I had a jug, and was going to fetch some water for some ladies when the occurrence took place. I don't know what time it was. The only persons in the room were the prisoner, the deceased, a female, and myself. I went to the wrong place, and was turning round, when I heard the report of a pistol. Mr. Pettinger was passing through the room, and the prisoner was about three feet behind him, while I was to the left of him. Both were going in the same direction. There was also a female going in the same direction, and she was a little behind the prisoner. I saw the pistol go off—in fact I thought I was shot myself. In turning round I saw Mr. Pettinger fall flat on his face. He had not begun to bleed then, but presently I saw a little stream of blood shoot up in the air, about sixteen inches high, coming apparently from his temple. I saw the prisoner. He was close behind Mr. Pettinger. He passed the body, and kicked the dark handkerchief with his left foot, and it went into the pool of blood. The prisoner stepped over the head of the deceased when he passed him. I cannot swear that the prisoner fired the pistol. It was either him or me, and it was not me. I was rather confused at the time, but what I have told I remember distinctly. I could almost swear that the prisoner fired the pistol with his right hand, passed it into his left, and threw it behind him. It could have been no one else, because there was no one else in the room. Cannot swear that it was not Mr. Pettinger who did it himself, because I cannot swear that the man did it. It is, however, my impression that the prisoner did it.

At this stage of the proceedings, the inquest was adjourned.

[The papers to hand bring us no further details of the enquiry, which had terminated (as we learn from our telegraphic correspondent) in the committal of Seaver and his wife for murder—the husband as principal, and Mrs. Seaver as "an accessory before the fact."]

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Saturday evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£308	10	0
Gin	46	18	6
Whisky	29	17	8
Rum	115	17	0
Perfumed spirits	2	12	7
Wine	56	18	0
Cigars	25	10	0
Coffee and chicory	38	2	0
Sugar (unrefined)	39	1	8
Pilotage	21	1	4
Dues	3	0	0
Total	£687	8	9

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. will offer for sale by auction, on Monday (this day), the cargo of Mauritius sugars, ex Isabella Browne, and the balance of the cargo of sugar and China goods, ex Agincourt.

From Melbourne we have papers to the 13th instant. From the *Argus* we take the following:—

The imports at the port of Melbourne during the past week were of the declared value of £171,765, and the exports of £125,665, the balance being in favour of the former to the sum of £46,700.

The markets have been altogether devoid of animation. Messrs. Fraser and Cohen offered the cargo of teas ex Jupiter, from Foo-Chow-Foo, by auction, but the trade evinced no disposition to purchase at the reserved prices, and a small portion only was disposed of, consisting of good ordinary congous, in ten-catty boxes, at 26s. 6d. each. The same firm also disposed of damaged Mauritius sugar, ex Iemyr, at full market prices, according to condition.

The share market has not been brisk. Transactions are reported in National Bank of Australasia shares at £3 7s 6d; Colonial Insurance Company, 17s; Australasian Fire and Life Insurance Company, £1 11s; Collingwood Gas Company, £4 12s 6d; Linscott's Reef Mining Company, 10s 6d. The following letter, having reference to the recent changes in the Stock Exchange, has been addressed to this journal:—

"MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE.

"*To the Editor of the Argus.*

"Sir,—This day week a meeting of the members of the Stock Exchange was duly convened and held. There were present—Mr. Cropper (in the chair), Messrs. Brown, Lyons, and Rucker, members of committee, with the chairman, and Messrs. Haigh, Moorhead, Walton, Watson, myself, and J. H. Were, and the secretary, Mr. Wallen. After more than an hour's discussion on the state of the affairs of the association, and the propriety of continuing the Exchange, the resolution of which a week's notice had been given, was put and carried. The resolution was to this effect—'That the Stock Exchange Association be now dissolved, and its affairs wound up.'

"After the passing of the resolution, the chairman of the meeting was requested to sign the minutes, but deferred doing so till they were fairly copied.

"The secretary of the Exchange at the close of the meeting placed the books of the Association on the table, remarking he should decline to have anything more to do with the Exchange; some one else might make up the accounts, for he would give no more time to it.

"In the full confidence that the resolution would be observed in its integrity, my firm have kept inserted a business advertisement in your journal, noticing the dissolution of the Association.

"I am, however, surprised to see in the *Age* of this morning a price list is again subscribed, 'For the committee of the Stock Exchange, Robert Wallen, secretary,' thus endeavouring to revive the Association after a week's dissolution.

"I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

"J. E. WERE.

"75, Collins-street West, February 12th."

Our dates from Tasmania are to the 8th inst. The *Mercury* of the 7th reports of the Hobart Town markets:—

The even state of the market continues, and in most descriptions of colonial produce the rates are very firm. Flour is £14 to £15, and the demand for town consumption very good. Wheat, 6s, scarce, and holders not inclined to quit at that price. Oats, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; good samples in request. Bran, 1s 3d to 1s 4d, demand steady; no stock on hand. Hay.—The market is fairly supplied at from £4 10s to £5 10s. Timber is without alteration.

We take the following report of the Launceston markets from the *Examiner* of the 8th:—

Very little business doing. Prices remain about the same, but not quite so firm. Flour may be quoted at from £11 10s to £12 for good. A lot of about fifty tons was bought on Thursday for the latter price. Wheat, 4s 9d to 5s. The Circassian took between 2000 and 3000 bushels to Hobart Town yesterday. Oats, 4s. Hay, £3 10s to £3 15s; hydraulic pressed, £3 10s to £3 15s. Bran 1s 3d.

Messrs. Cohen, Brothers sold by auction, on Monday last, a portion of the goods received from the wreck of the George Marshall, for cash. The bidding was very brisk for most lots. Sale amounted to about £2000. Also, at the Slaughter Yards—Port Phillip sheep, 11s 9d; colonial, 12s 6d per head. On Tuesday, at the mart, sale of general drapery, slops, &c. There was not a large amount sold, on account of the sale of damaged goods the day previous. Those sold realised fair advances on English cost. On Wednesday, at the stores of James Peters, Esq., sale of teas, sugars, groceries, &c.—Teas, congou, £5 to £7 per chest; gunpowder, 28s per box; sugar, £37 to £41, according to quality; tobacco, in half-tierces, 2s 6d per lb.; salt, coarse and fine, £5 to £5 5s per ton; Liverpool soap, £37 per ton; oilmen's stores and groceries generally at fair market quotations. Sale amounted to about £4000. On Thursday, at the Slaughter Yards—Colonial wethers, 11s 9d per head.

THE CONVICTION OF MARIA HOGAN.—Such is the feeling which prevails at Morpeth in reference to the conviction, for horse stealing, of Maria Hogan, at the Maitland Quarter Sessions, last week, that it is intended to convene a public meeting there on an early day, for the purpose of petitioning the Government for a remission of her sentence, on the ground that no tangible evidence was adduced at her trial to warrant the jury to return a verdict of guilty against her, and that the girl's previous character was always considered unimpeachable.—*Maitland Ensign.*

TERAPIN. Terapin. Terapin.—TERAPIN SOUP, at the Royal Admiral, on TUESDAY, February 18. The greatest treat ever given in the colony.

CORNS EXTRACTED, without the slightest pain defective nails, and all impurities of the feet thoroughly cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, chiropodist, 324, George-street, between King and Hunter-streets.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon and Oculist; at home from 9 to 11, 2 to 3, 6 to 8. 229, Macquarie-street.

HARWOOD'S Surveying, Land, and Estate Agency Office, Glebe Road.—Houses are continually being enquired for. Proprietors should register their houses on the books, free of charge.

HAROLD SELWYN SMITH, Commission and General Agent, receives and makes advances on consignments, collects interest, rents, &c., and negociates loans. Offices, 54, Queen-street, Melbourne.

LESSONS IN RIDING.—Ladies, gentlemen, and children, learn to ride; it is the most graceful, invigorating, and delightful accomplishment. Mr. LAUDER, riding master, Hippodrome, Waverley. 'Buses to the door hourly.

MR. NATHAN has RESUMED his Professional Instructions in singing and theory of music.

Terms, per lesson .. .. .. One guinea

Classes, by the hour .. .. .. One guinea.

Ladies in the country by enclosing their song (with the above fee), stating their compass of voice, may receive Mr. Nathan's written instructions by return of post.

Byron Lodge, Randwick.

SPRING VANS for HIRE.—WANTED, a MAN to drive a Furniture Van. Character for honesty and sobriety indispensable. Apply to R. HARDY, 264, Castlereagh-street.

WOOL.—The undersigned is a CASH purchaser of this season's clip, or will make advances on the same, consigned to his correspondents in London. M. M. CAMPBELL, Cloth Manufactory, Sussex-street.

MONEY.—To Gentlemen holding Government or other permanent appointments, officers in the United Service, the advertiser, who is acting for executors, will advance immediately, on personal security, for short periods, sums varying from £25 to £150. The advantages offered are prompt replies to applications, low rate of interest, and the strictest confidence in all cases. Apply, in the first instance, by letter, to A. O., Box No. 247, Post Office, Sydney.

MONEY TO LEND, on real securities, at current rates. T. S. HARWOOD, Surveyor, Glebe Road.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore exisisting between the undersigned, as Wharfingers, and Commission Agents, carrying on business under the firm of MERRIMAN and RAYNER, has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

All debts due by and to the late firm will be paid and received respectively by the said JOHN RAYNER, who will carry on the business as heretofore, on his own account.

Dated this 7th day of February, A.D. 1862.

JOHN RAYNER.

JAMES MERRIMAN.

Witness, R. HOLDSWORTH, solicitor.

In reference to the above the undersigned begs to return thanks to his constituents for the liberal support bestowed on the late firm, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

JOHN RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

WE HAVE this day admitted STAUNTON SPAIN into partnership with us, but the style of our firm will still continue to be "Spain and Roxburgh."

WILLIAM SPAIN,

JNO. P. ROXBURGH.

Exchange, Sydney, February, 13, 1862.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of C. WILMS, of Brisbane.—A second dividend of three shillings in the £ is now payable by the undersigned, at the office of TUCKER and CO., George-street.

GEORGE THORNTON, Trustee.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of JAMES MORT and CO., of Sydney.—A second DIVIDEND of threepence in the £ is now payable, by the undersigned, at the office of Tucker and Co., George-street.

JAMES CAMPBELL, } Trustees.

GEORGE THORNTON, }

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that Wallace's Express American VAN, with splendid team of horses and careful driver, will start from the Southern Booking Office, Haymarket, on WEDNESDAY, 19th instant, and arrive at Goulburn on MONDAY following.

Passengers, allowed 20lbs. luggage, £1 10s.; parcels 10 lbs. and under, 2s. 6d.; 50 lbs. and under, 5s.; all over that at the rate of 10s. per 100 lbs. Further information can be had on applying to J. D. CRAWLEY, agent, at Southern Booking Office, Haymarket, Sydney, 14th February.

MESSRS. FARMER and PAINTER have made, for the convenience of customers, an ENTRANCE to their premises from George-street, by the gateway, No. 448, nearest to Market-street, which is now available to the public desirous of entering or leaving their premises from or to George-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Sale by Auction, TO-MORROW (Tuesday), at the residence of the Hon. S. D. Gordon, M.L.C., No. 201, North-terrace, Macquarie-street. Catalogues and cards to view the furniture are now obtainable, gratis, at the offices of the auctioneer, Mr. MURIEL, No. 324, George-street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby notifies that his establishment known as 119, King-street, will positively be CLOSED at the end of the present month; he respectfully informs those persons whose accounts are in arrear, that if not settled on or before the above date, they will be handed over to a solicitor for immediate recovery. JOHN B. SMITHERS, tailor and general outfitter, 119, King-street.

15th February.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform their town and country friends, that the increase of their wine and spirit and general import trade, demanding as it does the whole of their attention, they have determined to relinquish the other portions of their business, and give to these branches their undivided care. Extensive contracts have been entered into with the principal Australian wine growers, which, added to the periodical shipments now to hand, and expected, of the most carefully selected European wines and spirits, will enable them to offer the primest samples at prices that must ensure a ready and still increasing sale.

G. S. LEATHES and CO., 1, Wynyard-street, Sydney, February 15.

IMPORTANT NOTICE to Merchants, Grocers, Shippers, and others.—The undersigned beg to inform the above that they are instructed by Messrs. G. S. Leathes and Co., to sell by public auction, at their stores, Wynyard-street, without the slightest reserve, on TUESDAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, the whole of their extensive and judiciously selected stock of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c., they having determined to relinquish this branch of their business. See general advertisements.

W. DEAN and CO., Pitt and O'Connell streets.

NOTICE.—Intended purchasers at the Orielton Park sale are informed that the sale of live stock will not take place until the arrival of the coach from Campbelltown, which meets the 10.15 a.m. train from Sydney.

THOMAS DAWSON, auctioneer.

ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN.—Portraits of the above, either single or group, may be had at MILLIGAN BROTHERS (late Denslow), 84, King-street.

ONE GUINEA VALENTINES, 10s. 6d.; half-guinea ones, 5s.; five shilling ones, 2s. 6d.; at MOFFITT'S, Pitt-street.

COALS.—Small cargo for SALE by R. D. MERRILL and CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MONDAY'S Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

First lots without reserve,

Second-hand cab phaeton, to carry six

Ditto dog cart

Ditto stanhope gig and harness

Ditto britzka

Ditto double-seated brougham. After which

Handsome bay gelding, bred in the Tocal stud

Several country horses, and

Upwards of 36 other horses.

Pair Bay Geldings.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A well-bred pair of bay geldings (purchased by present owner out of the Camden Park stud), broken to single and double harness; have been running together for the last two years, and are only parted with in consequence of the owner's intention to drive only one horse in future.

Well-bred Bay Gelding.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A well-bred handsome bay gelding, about 15½ hands high, broken to saddle; said to be very fast, and was purchased about three months since from Mr. Charles Reynolds, Tocal.

Pure Merino Rams.

Just landed, ex Peter Goddefroy, from Hamburg.

BURT and CO. are instructed by the importers, Messrs. Rabone, Feez, and Co., to sell by auction at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,

7 pure merino rams, just landed—they were dropped in March and April, 1860, and were bred by Mr. Henry Adolph Steiger, at Leutewitz and Lothayn, near Meissen, Saxony.

The sheep and samples of the last clip, with certificates of pedigree, &c., can be seen on application to the auctioneers.

Horses and Carts, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A lot of country horses, well broken-in to saddle and harness

A bay horse, spring-cart, and harness

A team of three cart horses, subject to trial

Drays, spring-carts, dog-carts, &c., &c.

No half-crowns charged for entering horses for sale.

For Positive Sale.

First-class Vehicles.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW (Tuesday), at 12 o'clock,

A first-class four-wheel sociable

Ditto two-wheel ditto

Ditto dogcart.

Preliminary Notice.

Bunerong House, Botany.

ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions from Captain Masters to sell by auction, at his residence, Bunerong House, Botany, on an early day, of which due notice will be given,

The entire movable property, comprising

Household furniture

Horses, carts, harness

Dairy cows, poultry, &c., &c.

N.B.—Particulars in future advertisements.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets,

Household furniture, comprising horsehair sofas, couches, chiffonieres, chests of drawers, tables, chairs, bedsteads (iron and cedar), brass portable bedsteads, horsehair mattress, feather beds, horsehair chairs, loo tables, pictures, oilcloth, carpet, ornaments, glass, safes, crockery, kitchen requisites, &c. Also,

An assortment of ironmongery, tinware, blacking, clothing, boots, shoes, watches, jewellery, &c.

Terms, cash.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

Subscription, 20s. per quarter.

CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines .. .. .. One shilling.

Four lines .. .. .. Two shillings.

Six lines .. .. .. Three shillings.

Eight lines .. .. .. Four shillings.

And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.

*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages 3s. each insertion.

N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by postage stamps.

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